THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[JUNE 15, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1297.]

An ADDRESS *to the* CONVENTION *of the* COLONY *and* ANCIENT DOMINION *of* VIRGINIA, *on the ſubject of government in general, and recommending a particular form to their conſideration: By a native of this colony.* [*Concluded from our laſt.*]

ONE of the firſt ſtaples of our country, you know, is eſteemed by many to be one of the greateſt luxuries in the world, and I fancy it will be no eaſy matter to draw you into meaſures that would exclude its culture, and deprive you of the wealth reſulting from its exportation.

That I may not tire your patience, I will now proceed to delineate the method in which I would diſtribute the powers of government, ſo as to deviſe the beſt code of laws, engage their due execution, preſerve the ſtrength of the conſtitution, and ſecure the liberties of the people. It is agreed, by moſt writers on this ſubject, that this power ſhould be divided into three parts, each independent of, but having connection with each other. Let the people, in the firſt place, chooſe their uſual number of repreſentatives, and let this right return to them every third year.

Let theſe repreſentatives, when convened, elect a Governor, to continue in authority during his good behaviour, of which the two Houſes of Council of State and Aſſembly ſhould jointly be the Judges, and by majority of voices ſupply any vacancy in that office, which may happen by diſmiſſion, death, or reſignation.

Let the repreſentatives alſo chooſe out of the colony at large twenty four proper perſons to conſtitute a Council of State, who ſhould form a diſtinct or intermediate branch of the legiſlature, and hold their places for life, in order that they might poſſeſs all the weight, ſtability, and dignity due to the importance of their office. Upon the death or reſignation of any of the members, let the Aſſembly appoint another to ſucceed him.

Let no member of either Houſe, except the Treaſurer, hold a poſt of profit in the government.

Let the Governor have a Privy Council of ſeven to adviſe with, though they ſhould not be members of either Houſe.

Let the Judges of the Courts of Common Law and Chancery be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of his Privy Council, to hold their offices during their good behaviour, but ſhould be excluded a ſeat in either Houſe.

Let the Treaſurer, Secretary, and other great officers of State, be choſen by the Lower Houſe, and proper ſalaries aſſigned to them, as well as to the Judges, &c. &c.

Let all military officers be appointed by the Governor, and all other inferior civil ones.

Let the different Courts appoint their own clerks. The juſtices in each county ſhould be paid for their ſervices, and required to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs every three months. Let five of them be authoriſed to form a Court to hear and determine cauſes, and the others impowered to keep the peace, &c. &c.

Theſe are the out-lines of a government which would, I think, preſerve the principle of our conſtitution, and ſecure the freedom and happineſs of the people better than any other.

The Governor will have dignity to command neceſſary reſpect and authority, to enable him to execute the laws, without being deterred by the fear of giving offence; and yet be amenable to the other branches of the legiſlature for every violation of the rights of the people. If this great officer was expoſed to the uncertain iſſue of frequent elections, he would be induced to relax and abate the vigorous execution of the laws whenever ſuch conduct would increaſe his popularity. Should he, by diſcharging his duty with impartiality give offence to men of weight and influence, he would be liable to all the oppoſition, threats, and inſults, which reſentment could ſuggeſt, and which few men in ſuch a dependent ſtate would have ſufficient reſolution to neglect and diſpiſe. Hence it would follow, that the apprehenſions of loſing his election would frequently induce him to court the favour of the great, at the expence of the duties of his ſtation and the public good. For theſe, and a variety of other reaſons, this office ſhould be held during good behaviour.

The Council of State, who are to conſtitute the ſecond branch of the legiſlature, ſhould be for life. They ought to be well informed of the policy and laws of other ſtates, and therefore ſhould be induced by the permanence of their appointment to devote their time to ſuch ſtudies as may beſt qualify them for that ſtation. They will acquire firmneſs from their independency, and wiſdom from their reflection and experience, and appropriate both to the good of the State. Upon any diſagreement between the Governor and Lower Houſe, this body will mediate and adjuſt ſuch difference, will inveſtigate the propriety of laws, and often propoſe ſuch as may be of public utility for the adoption of the legiſlature. Being ſecluded from offices of profit, they will not be ſeduced from their duty by pecuniary conſiderations.

The repreſentatives of the people will be under no temptation to ſwerve from the deſign of their inſtitution by bribery or corruption, all lucrative poſts being denied them. And ſhould they, on any occaſion, be influenced by improper motives, the ſhort period of their duration will give their conſtituents an opportunity of depriving them of power to do injury. The Governor, and the members of the Council of State, ſhould be reſtrained from intermeddling farther in the elections of repreſentatives, than merely by giving their votes.

The internal government and police of the colony being thus provided for, the next object of inquiry that preſents itſelf is, how a ſuperintending power over the whole continent ſhall be raiſed, and with what powers inveſted. Such a power is confeſſed on all hands to be neceſſary, as well for the purpoſe of connecting the colonies, as for the eſtabliſhment of many general regulations to which the provincial legiſlatures will not be competent.

Let a Congreſs, therefore, be appointed, compoſed of members from each colony, in proportion to their number of ſouls; to convene at any place that may be agreed upon, as often as occaſion may require. Let them have power to adjuſt diſputes between colonies, regulate the affairs of trade, war, peace, alliances, &c. but they ſhould by no means have authority to interfere with the internal police or domeſtic concerns of any colony, but confined ſtrictly to ſuch general regulations, as though neceſſary for the good of the whole, cannot be eſtabliſhed by any other power.

But whether you ſettle the affairs of government in this, or any other manner, let me recommend to your ſerious attention the ſpeedy adjuſtment of all diſputes about the boundaries of your colony, before they riſe to ſuch a height as to threaten great uneaſineſs and inquietude.

The claim of the Proprietors of Indiana on one ſide, and that of the Kantuckee on the other, ſhould be fairly and impartially heard and determined, and notice given to the claimants to attend, that ample juſtice may be done. In the mean time, would it not be proper to give notice, that none of thoſe lands ſhould be ſold or ſettled, until it was known to whom they appertain. The claims of the Indiana company are ſtated in a pamphlet (ſent for your peruſal) and patroniſed by the opinions of ſome eminent lawyers. But this ſhould not prevent a ſtrict and thorough inveſtigation of the matter. Both claims, it is certain, cannot be good. If the treaty of Stanwix ſhould be adjudged valid, and the right given up to the country of Indiana, that ſame treaty will confirm to the colony on the lands on this ſide the Ohio, from its mouth, along the river, up to the Pennſylvania lands in the direction of the place called Kittaniny in that province: In which bounds are included the lands claimed and ſettled by Mr. Henderſon.

Our colonial right to thoſe lands being ſettled, would it not be proper to ſell all ſuch as may be unappropriated for the uſe of the colony, and apply the monies to the payment of the vaſt burden of taxes we ſhall incur by this war? The ſooner you determine this, the more effectually you will fruſtrate the deſign avowed by the author of a late pamphlet, of ſeizing all unappropriated lands for the uſe of the continent; a deſign, in which, I own, I ſee as few traces of juſtice, as in many other of his ſchemes.

Having completed the remarks I intended to make, I hope, whatever reception they may meet with, you will impute them to my zeal for our country's welfare; the only motive that ever ſhall induce me to offer my opinion or advice. I am, Gentlemen, with the greateſt regard,

Your devoted friend,

A NATIVE.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER,

By inſerting the following addreſs in your uſeful paper, you will much oblige

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

To the PUBLIC.

IT is much to be lamented, when one part of a community is ſo deeply incenſed againſt another, and can with pleaſure behold its ruin; becauſe the moſt antient ties of friendſhip are then diſſolved, and the greateſt

intimates at that time become implacable enemies: However, there are many circumſtances that juſtify ſuch reſentments, many that render them abſolutely neceſſary; but it too often happens that they take their riſe from the ſlighteſt cauſes, and being aggravated by ſtrong ſuſpicions, and groſs miſrepreſentations, grow at at length into the moſt inverate hatred; a ſtriking inſtance of which now preſents itſelf in this diſtracted country. The poor inhabitants near our ſea coaſt are univerſally condemned, inſulted, and abuſed, for no other reaſon than becauſe they were ſo unhappy as to fall into the hands of a Governor who is deſervedly held in the utmoſt abhorrence. It was expected by many of their countrymen that they would have made a vigorous reſiſtance, but not by thoſe who were well acquainted with their ſituation. There were a thouſand obſtacles to prevent it. At leaſt half the town of Norfolk were diſaffected to the American cauſe, and armed veſſels lay at their doors to terrify the other half into obedience. Thoſe who lived in the country were totally ignorant of military affairs, and war was a thing altogether new to them. Some ſpirited men among them, who could not brook the pride and inſolence of the Scotch party, did prevail upon a few of the inhabitants to take up arms, and ſtand on their own defence; but the event fully proved that diſcipline and experience are highly eſſential to form the ſoldier. They wanted theſe qualifications, nor was there a ſingle officer to command who had ever been in action. Had they waited till the arrival of our troops from Williamſburg, they had never incurred the cenſure of their brethren, nor been looked upon as foes to public liberty, and the rights of mankind. This is the effect of that military parade, which they miſtook, and which is too frequently miſtaken for true valour and heroiſm. I am bold in my aſſertions, becauſe the ſituation of the people is thoroughly known to me. I was born among them, I lived among them, and have been a witneſs to their conduct during the whole of the preſent conteſt; and I do aver, that (except ſome of the inhabitants of the town of Norfolk) as many friends to America reſide near the coaſt as in any other part of the colony. Some enemies may undoubtedly be found, but are all without diſtinction to be condemned and treated with diſdain on that account? Are your friends to ſuffer one common puniſhment with your moſt bitter foes? By heavens! my countrymen, it is ungenerous and inhuman! But this is not all; they are not only condemned and deſpiſed, but exorbitant rents exacted from them, when forced to remove from their eſtates, and obliged to ſacrifice their livings for the good of the community. How much this adds to the weight of their ſufferings you may eaſily conceive; but unleſs you have been in the like diſtreſs, it is impoſſible for you to have a perfect idea of their's. Few poſſeſs the means of purchaſing the neceſſaries, much leſs the conveniences, of life. The reſt, my countrymen, muſt rely entirely on your generoſity; and, could you be ſatisfied with regard to their political conduct, I am perſuaded they would experience the good effects of your benignity. But before you can be convinced, it behoves you to diveſt yourſelves of thoſe ſtrong prejudices which you have imbibed, and to liſten with the ſame attention to the voice of truth as you have done to that of calumny.

SUFFOLK, *June* 3, 1776. PHILANTHROPOS.

LONDON, *February* 29.

YESTERDAY officers under ſailing orders were ordered to repair to their reſpective regiments, to be ready to embark on a day's notice.

March 2. Tueſday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's, charged with ſome very important deſpatches from the Regency of Hanover, and laſt night was ſent off with ſeveral packets for the Lords of that Electorate.

In the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday Lord North moved, that the treaties for the foreign troops ſhould be referred to the committee of ſupplies; on which an intereſting debate aroſe, of which the following is the moſt material part given by the London papers.

His Lordſhip explained the general plan of the treaty, the neceſſity of the meaſure, and the very ſalutary effects that might be expected from it. He ſaid no queſtion could ariſe upon it but three, all of which were too plain to require much elucidation: Whether the troops to be hired were wanted? Whether the terms they were procured on were advantageous? And, whether the force was ſuch as might be deemed fully adequate to effect the operations for which they were intended? As to the firſt point, he ſaid, that reducing America to a proper conſtitutional ſtate of obedience being the great object of Parliament, the beſt and moſt ſpeedy means of effecting ſo deſirable a purpoſe was the motive which induced Adminiſtration to adopt the meaſure, becauſe men could be readier had, and upon much cheaper terms, in this way, than we could poſſibly recruit them at home. On the ſecond point he obſerved, that not only in the view of comparative cheapneſs with home levies, but as referring to former times, the preſent troops will coſt us leſs than (taking all circumſtances together) we could have expected. And laſtly, that the force which this meaſure would enable us to ſend to America would be ſuch as, in all human probability, muſt compel that country to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of ſubmiſſion, perhaps without the further effuſion of blood.

Lord John Cavendiſh reprobated the meaſure in all its parts. He obſerved, that the preſent was the firſt alarming conſequence of the American war. Britain was to be diſgraced in the eyes of all Europe. She was to be impoveriſhed; nay, what was, if poſſible, worſe, ſhe was compelled to apply to two petty German States in the moſt mortifying and humiliating manner, and ſubmit to indignities never before preſcribed to a crowned head preſiding over a powerful and opulent kingdom: Firſt, the troops were to enter into pay before they began to march; a thing never known before. Secondly, levy money was to be paid at the rate nearly of 7l. 10s. per man. Thirdly, not ſatisfied with this, thoſe petty Princes are to be ſubſidized. Fourthly, they have had the modeſty to inſiſt on a double ſubſidy. Fifthly, the ſubſidy is to be continued two years in one inſtance, and one year in the other, after the troops have returned to their reſpective countries. And laſtly, a body of 12000 foreigners are to be introduced into the dominions of the Britiſh Crown, under no controul of either King or Parliament; for the expreſs words of the treaty are, "that this body of troops (Heſſians) ſhall remain under the command of the General to whom his Moſt Serene Highneſs has entruſted his command."

March 5. This day the Houſe went into a committee of ſupply, and came to the following reſolutions, which are to be reported on Monday:

That 381,887l. 4s. 5d.½ be granted for the charge of 12,323 Heſſians, together with ſubſidy for the year 1776. That 121,475l. 12s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4300 Brunſwickers, together with the ſubſidy to the reigning Duke. That 19,006l. 19s. 3d.½ be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hanau, together with the ſubſidy to the hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel.

March 12. Yeſterday Sir George Oſborne, and ſeveral other officers of the guards, attended the levee at St. James's, and took leave of his Majeſty, previous to their ſetting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the Houſe of Commons, that 850,000l. be granted for extraordinaries for the ſervice of the year 1776, the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided; ayes 180, noes 57.

The Ships of war fitting out for America are ordered to have their war complement, and victualled for ſix months.

The 24th and 62d regiments are ordered to Corke to wait for ſhips, on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extract of a letter from PLYMOUTH, *March* 12.

"Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the Ranger ſloop of war, and ordered to convoy the tranſports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron to America. We have upwards of 20 ſail of tranſports fitting out here for America, beſides 6 ſail of Sir Peter's ſquadron."

March 21. Orders are given for raiſing 1000 recruits to complete the three regiments of foot guards to their full complement, in the room of thoſe ordered for America.

A meſſenger arrived yeſterday at St. James's, from France, and brings advice that a ſquadron of men of war and frigates are ſailed from Breſt, with a fair wind, for the Weſt Indies.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dock-yards for a number of ſhipwrights, &c. to be ſent to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to repair any of his Majeſty's ſhips that may be put in there and ſtand in need thereof.

It was agreed in Monday's debate, that Government would, in the courſe of two months, want 130,000 tons of tranſports. Suppoſe, on an average at 280 tons each, this is near five hundred ſail, which is certainly more than can be procured in that time; this confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military perſons, that the German troops will not all be in America before the end of Auguſt.

Friday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to petition the King, beſeeching his Majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous ſpecification of the juſt and honourable terms which his Majeſty, with both Houſes of Parliament, mean to grant to the colonies, may preceed the dreadful operation of his armament; which petition was prepared, and ordered to be preſented by the whole Court. In conſequence of the above reſolution, the Sheriffs went yeſterday to his Majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it, and his Majeſty appointed Friday next.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Ireland, we hear, that all kinds of proviſions were riſen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commiſſions for victualling the tranſports. At Corke it is ſaid there are no leſs than 500 of them to be victualled for twelve months.

Yesterday a draught from the guards, of 1000 men, marched off the parade, in three divisions, to Portsmouth, to embark for America.

The Flanders mail of Saturday last says, that his Prussian Majesty has again relapsed, and the consequences are much dreaded by his physicians.

It was agreed, in the debates the other night, that the French were arming in all their ports; that they had sent at different times 8000 men to the Mauritius, and a very formidable force to St. Domingo.

Extract from the debates in the HOUSE *of* LORDS, *March* 16.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton stated the motion he meant to propose to the House, which was substantially as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, imploring him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people, and to stop the further effusion of blood, that he would be graciously pleased to issue his royal proclamation, to empower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commissioners or commissioner (if any such should be sent) to receive, within a reasonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition presented in behalf of the colonies, stating their just rights and grievances, and to assure them, that such petition shall be considered and answered."

Lord Dartmoth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only measures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His Lordship observed, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was subverted, and every act of cruel usurpation exercised. He thought this motion so highly prejudicial to Great Britain, that he moved the previous question, whether this question be now put; wishing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an absolute negative, because he was not willing that a motion should go forth, as if the Ministry were absolute averse to all terms of accommodation: But he thought the meaning of the motion fully answered in the last clause of the act of Parliament appointing commissioners to receive the submission of any of the colonies, whenever they should be disposed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

On a division of the House, there appeared, for the motion 31, against it 91.

HALIFAX *(Nova Scotia) April* 23.

TUESDAY afternoon last arrived his Majesty's sloop Viper, with some transports from the West Indies, being part of the fleet which was drove off this coast by the severe weather last winter.

Thursday morning arrived his Majesty's ships Rose and Glasgow, Captains Wallace and Howe, from Newport Rhode Island.

Friday arrived the Tamar, from South Carolina; and on Saturday sailed the Viper sloop of war, for Quebec, with a number of transports, and troops on board. The same day arrived a packet from Falmouth (Great Britain) in 5 weeks and 3 days.

Sunday arrived here the Scarborough from Savannah in Georgia, in whom came Governor Wright of that province. We are informed that Governor Campbell, of South Carolina, is on his passage for this place.

In CONVENTION, *Annapolis, May* 15.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the peace and good order of this province should be maintained as much as possible, and it appearing to this Convention that sundry officers appointed for that purpose have refused to take upon them the respective trusts to which they have been appointed, alleging scruples to take the usual oaths to Government during the unhappy differences with Great Britain:

Resolved, that the said oaths be dispensed with during the said differences, and that the persons already appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, do qualify themselves for their trusts, by taking the respective oaths of office to which they are or may be appointed. And all persons concerned, either in administering or taking the said oaths of office, independent of the said oaths to the government, may rest assured that proper care shall be taken, upon the settlement of those differences (an event we most ardently wish for) to indemnify them against any penalties directed by any laws to be inflicted on persons acting as aforesaid, without having first taken the said oaths.

May 21. On reading, a second time, and considering the resolution of Congress of the 15th day of this instant, transmitted to this Convention by the deputies attending for this province in Congress, by express,

Resolved unanimously, that the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province.

Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that this Convention hath ample power to draw the whole force of this province into action against the armed force that is, or may be, employed to carry into execution the several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British Parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of them, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of the United Colonies.

Resolved unanimously, that this province has hitherto exerted itself, and will, upon all occasions, continue to exert itself with cheerfulness and alacrity in the common cause, agreeable to the faith pledged in the union of the colonies; and, if it shall appear to this province necessary to enter into further compact with the other colonies, for the preservation of the constitutional rights of America, this province will enter into such further engagement for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously, that this Convention, by a resolution of the 15th day of this instant, hath made sufficient provision to prevent a necessity for any person within this province now taking the oaths for the support of government under the Crown of Great Britain; and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it is not necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said Crown should be now totally suppressed in this province, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people.

Resolved, that the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Esq; and Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Alexander, Samuel Chace, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, deputies, now re-elected by ballot, to represent this province in Congress, be, and they, or any three or more of them, are empowered to represent this province in Congress, until the end of the next session of Convention, as fully as they might, until the end of this session of Convention, have done the same under their former appointment.

Resolved unanimously, that as this Convention is firmly persuaded that a re-union with Great Britain, on constitutional principles, would most effectually secure the rights and liberties, and increase the strength, and promote the happiness of the whole empire (objects which this province hath ever had in view) the said deputies are bound and directed to govern themselves by the instructions given to them by this Convention in its session of December last, in the same manner as if the said instructions were particularly repeated. Extract from the proceedings,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

ON Monday last a flag that was sent down to the men of war in our bay, for the exchange of several Americans they have on board, returned to this city, as the men of war weighed and put to sea about an hour too soon for the flag. They followed them ten leagues to sea, but could not overtake them. It is supposed, by the course the men of war steered, that they are gone to Virginia to refit, as, by accounts, and the great number of pieces which have since been picked up, they received a great deal of damage in the late engagement with our gallies. Their carpenters were seen at work every day for a week after the action.

We are well informed that the bodies of two men sewed in hammocks (one marked No. 22) were drove ashore in the Bite of Newcastle on Friday or Saturday last. They both belonged to the Roebuck, and it is said the one in No. 22 was the gunner's mate.

In CONGRESS, *May* 21, 1776.

Resolved, THAT all persons taken in arms on board any prize be deemed prisoners, to be taken care of by the supreme executive power in each colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by vessels fitted out by the continent, or by others.

That such as are taken be treated as prisoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the same rations as the troops in the service of the United Colonies; but that such as are officers supply themselves and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their subsistance and clothing.

That officers made prisoners in the land service be allowed the same indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reside in or near any sea-port town, nor public post road, and that the officers and privates be not suffered to reside in the same places.

That in case the officers cannot draw or sell their bills, the Congress will allow for each of them two dollars a week for board and lodgings, to be repaid by said officers before they are released from their captivity.

That no tavern-keepers supply any officers who are prisoners on the credit of the continent.

That the capitulations entered into with prisoners at the time of their surrender be punctually observed.

That such officers as surrender prisoners of war be put on their parole, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows:

I ———, *being made a prisoner of war by the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, in North America, do promise and engage, on my word*

and honour, and on the faith of a Gentleman, to depart from hence to ——, in the province of ——, being the place of my deſtination and reſidence, and there, or within ſix miles thereof, to remain during the preſent war between Great Britain and the ſaid United Colonies, or the Aſſembly, Convention, or Committee or Council of Safety of the ſaid colony ſhall order otherwiſe; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatſoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or ſay any thing in oppoſition to, or in prejudice of the meaſures and proceedings of any Congreſs for the ſaid colonies during the preſent troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or diſcharged. Given under my hand, this day of A. D. 1776.

That the ſaid parole be ſigned by the officers.

That ſuch as refuſe to ſubſcribe the parole be committed to priſon.

That David Franks, Eſq; agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the King of Great Britain, be permitted to ſupply the priſoners with proviſions and other neceſſaries, and to ſell his bills for ſuch ſums of money as are neceſſary for that purpoſe.

And to enable him to do this to the ſatisfaction of his employers, that a commiſſioned officer be permitted once a month to viſit the priſoners ſo victualled and ſupplied, in order to count their numbers and certify the rolls.

That ſuch of the priſoners as are not ſupplied by Mr Franks, be furniſhed with proviſions not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the ſervice of the continent.

That the women and children belonging to priſoners be furniſhed with ſubſiſtance, and ſupplied with firing and other things abſolutely neceſſary for their ſupport.

That no priſoners be enliſted in the continental army.

That the priſoners be permitted to exerciſe their trades and to labour in order to ſupport themſelves and families.

That the Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, for the counties, diſtricts or towns, aſſigned for the reſidence of priſoners, be impowered to ſuperintend their conduct, and in caſes of groſs miſbehaviour to confine them, and report to their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions or Committees or Council of Safety, the proceedings had on ſuch occaſions.

That a liſt of the priſoners in each colony be made out by the Committees of the counties, towns, or diſtricts where they reſide, and tranſmitted to the Aſſembly, Convention, or Council or Committee of Safety of ſuch colony reſpectively, who ſhall ſend a copy thereof to Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be impowered to contract with proper perſons for the moſt reaſonable terms for ſupplying ſuch of the priſoners, their wives and children, in their reſpective colony, as are not ſupplied by Mr. Franks.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be authorized and requeſted to take the paroles of the officers, and to cauſe a ſtrict obſervance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and alſo to take eſpecial care that none of thoſe confined by order of the Congreſs be ſuffered to eſcape; alſo to advance the allowance of two dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or ſell their bills, and to draw for the ſame on the Preſident of the Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety of the colonies reſpectively in which priſoners are or ſhall chuſe or be appointed to reſide, be impowered to remove ſuch priſoners from place to place within the ſame colonies, as often as to ſuch Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety it ſhall ſeem proper, having regard to the former reſolutions of Congreſs concerning priſoners.

Extracts from the minutes,

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 30. We hear that the remonſtrance to the Aſſembly of this province againſt the reſolve of the Honourable Congreſs of the 15th inſtant (now ſigning by a few people in this city) was burnt in the moſt ignominious manner at Reading, in Berks county, as a ſeditious and treaſonable libel, tending to deſtroy the union of the colonies, and to ruin this province.

In CONGRESS, *May* 30, 1776.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the Committees of Obſervation and Inſpection in the United Colonies, ſo to regulate the price of ſalt as to prevent unreaſonable exactions on the part of the ſeller, having due regard to the difficulty and riſk of importation; ſubject, however, to ſuch regulations as have been, or ſhall hereafter be made by the legiſlatures of the reſpective colonies. Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from New York, *May* 31.

"General Putnam has juſt ſhewn me a letter from a Gentleman in Salem, which very much concerns your place. The writer informs the General, that Capt. Chapman is arrived there (Salem) from St. Croix, who ſays, that on the 10th inſtant, in latitude 34, longitude 67:24, he fell in with a brig, the Captain of whom told him that he ſailed in company with a fleet of 70 ſail of tranſports, under convoy of two 64, four 40 gun ſhips, and two bomb ketches, from which he parted the 5th, in a hard gale of wind. The fleet had on board a large number of Heſſians, Brunſwickers, and Engliſh troops, all bound to Philadelphia, in order to diſperſe (as the Captain expreſſed himſelf) that hornet's neſt, the Congreſs; after which they were certain the continent would become a very eaſy prey. God grant that you may be prepared to receive this armament. General Putnam thinks that ſome troops will immediately march from here to your aſſiſtance."

NEWPORT *(Rhode Iſland) May* 27. Laſt Saturday a large prize ſloop, under command of Capt. Philip Brown, went up to Providence; ſhe was taken by the Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle; her cargo, ſalt, ſugar, and rum.

Extract of a letter from an ENGLISH *Gentleman of veracity at* ST. EUSTATIA, *to his friend in this town.*

"I have nothing very material to acquaint you with, only that the French are certainly meditating ſomething. The greateſt encouragement is given to the Americans; they have opened their ports, notwithſtanding they have had great quantities of proviſions from France, and every thing low there: Many veſſels, with ſugar and coffee, have come from thence (the French iſlands) this day or two. This you know was ſeldom the caſe; it cauſes much ſpeculation. I think there muſt certainly be ſomething in the wind; and, for my part, think that a general war is not far diſtant. The French have certainly 10,000 men at St. Domingo, who are to be augmented to 15,000. There is 8000 at Martinico and Guadaloupe, and 7000 more expected momently; ſo that they will have 30,000 in their iſlands; the whole under command of one General, who arrived ſome days ſince at Martinico."

A Gentleman, who left New York laſt Wedneſday, informs, that the ſame night in which Carleton, with his reinforcement, made a ſally upon ſome of the continental troops, and took a number of ſick, and a quantity of proviſions, &c. (as mentioned under the New York head) Gen. Thomas came up with them, drove the enemy into Quebec, and retook all the ſick, the proviſions, &c. A more particular account of this action may be daily expected. The ſame Gentleman ſays a fleet of men of war and tranſports was off Sandy Hook when he came away.

NEW YORK. *June* 3. Since our laſt three or four ſail of ſhips have arrived at Sandy Hook; but from whence we know not.

We hear there has been a ſkirmiſh between a regiment of regulars that lay at Niagara laſt winter, in their way to Canada, and a party of our people, the particulars of which we have not yet been able to learn.

Extract of a letter from Albany, *May* 15.

"I am perſuaded that what was written by the expreſs cannot be true in its circumſtances. The ſtory was told thus: That on the 5th of May five veſſels from Howe's fleet arrived at Quebec; that on the 9th a ſally was made by 1000 men from the town; that our people at head quarters could not muſter above 200, and therefore could make no effectual oppoſition, but retreated before them, and were gone to Sorel; and that the enemy had taken the hoſpital, in which were about 200 ſick, our batteries before Quebec, with the cannon, ammunition, &c.-----It does not appear that there was any bloodſhed, or any priſoners taken except the ſick. This news was brought up the next day to Montreal by Col. Campbell. Now it appears altogether improbable, that of our army, conſiſting of 6 or 7000 men, only 200 ſhould be at head quarters, and that four days after the veſſels arrived. No mention is made in the expreſſes of either General Thomas or General Wooſter, though they muſt both have been at Quebec. In ſhort, the whole is a myſtery. The heavy cannon and mortars ſent on, it is ſaid, were not arrived, and conſequently are not in the hands of the enemy."

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler, *dated* Fort George, *May* 13, *to the committee of* Albany.

"Some ſhips of war, with troops, arrived the 4th inſtant at Quebec, which obliged our troops to raiſe the ſiege. We loſt about 200 of our ſick (who were too ill to be removed) and a few others who were out upon detached party guards, ſome of our cannon, and almoſt all our proviſions; ſo that our army ſuffers much for want of victuals, as none are to be had in Canada."

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 15.

WE learn from Glouceſter, that Lord Dunmore has erected hoſpitals upon Gwyn's iſland; that his old friend Andrew Sprowle is dead, and that they are inoculating the blacks for the ſmallpox. His Lordſhip, before the departure of the fleet from Norfolk harbour, had two of thoſe wretches inoculated and ſent aſhore, in order to ſpread the infection, but it was happily prevented.

The men of war have made prize of a Spaniſh brig that was bound to Philadelphia, reported to have on board 12,800 dollars. Some deſerters from the Fowey, it is ſaid, give this account; likewiſe, that they are very weak upon the iſland as to number, fearful of being attacked, and chiefly depend upon the fleet for their protection.

Mr. Robinſon, late of York town, who has been a priſoner on board the fleet for ſome time paſt, but eſcaped from Gwyn's iſland, confirms the above accounts with reſpect to Andrew Sprowle's death, and the capture of the Spaniſh brig, which was from the Havannah, taken off the Capes of Delaware, and ſent in by the Liverpool; but that Captain Bellew had retained the dollars. This Gentleman further ſays, that there are not above 200 blacks now alive, 75 at leaſt having died within ſix days after they left Norfolk, and that the number of whites on ſhore is very inconſiderable.

We hear the Honourable Continental Congreſs have appointed Col. Hugh Mercer, of the 3d regiment, to the rank of Brigadier General in the ſervice of the United Colonies, and that he will ſet out immediately for New York.

One day this week a ſmall veſſel belonging to the enemy, with five hands on board, ran aground on the Glouceſter ſhore, within muſket ſhot, and was taken. The crew jumped overboard, two ſwam to Gwyn's iſland, one was ſhot, and the other two drowned.

The General Aſſembly of the province of New Jerſey are ſummoned, by Governor Franklin, to meet at Perth Amboy the 20th inſtant, on buſineſs of *great importance!*

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *June* 4.

"There was a veſſel arrived here laſt week with ten tons of gunpowder, and 500 ſtand of arms. Dr. Franklin is returned from Canada. I am ſorry there is ſo little proſpect of our keeping poſſeſſion of that province: Our troops have left Dechambeau, and it is reported that Johnſon has broke his parole, and got amongſt the Indians."

IN CONVENTION, *June* 6, 1776.

Reſolved, that Mr. Drayton and Mr. Elliot, officers from South Carolina, be permitted to recruit ſoldiers in this colony, provided they do not enliſt any of the regulars, marines, or minute-men, already engaged here in the continental or colonial ſervice.

June 14. *Reſolved*, that Meſſ. George Walton, jun. Joſeph Pannill, Robert Walton, jun. and Samuel Scott, officers from Georgia, be permitted to recruit ſoldiers in this colony, not exceeding 300, provided they do not enliſt any of the regulars, marines, or minute-men, already engaged here in the continental or colonial ſervice; and that it be recommended to the ſeveral county committees to afford all poſſible aſſiſtance to them, and the recruiting officers from South Carolina.

(A copy) EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.
JOHN TAZEWELL, Clk. Convention.

IN CONVENTION, *June* 12, 1776.

A DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS *made by the repreſentatives of the good people of* Virginia, *aſſembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to them, and their poſterity, as the baſis and foundation of government.*

1. THAT all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a ſtate of ſociety, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or diveſt their poſterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and poſſeſſing property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is veſted in, and conſequently derived from, the people; that magiſtrates are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection, and ſecurity, of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government that is beſt, which is capable of producing the greateſt degree of happineſs and ſafety, and is moſt effectually ſecured againſt the danger of mal-adminiſtration; and that whenever any government ſhall be found inadequate or contrary to theſe purpoſes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right, to reform, alter, or aboliſh it, in ſuch manner as ſhall be judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or ſet of men, are entitled to excluſive or ſeparate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which, not being deſcendible, neither ought the offices of magiſtrate, legiſlator, or judge, to be hereditary.

5. That the legiſlative and executive powers of the ſtate ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they ſhould, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private ſtation, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be ſupplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections, in which all, or any, part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws ſhall direct.

6. That elections of members to ſerve as repreſentatives of the people, in Aſſembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of ſuffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uſes without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives ſo elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, aſſented, for the public good.

7. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8. That in all capital or criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

9. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded to ſearch ſuſpected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons not named, or whoſe offence is not particularly deſcribed and ſupported by evidence, are grievous and oppreſſive, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held ſacred.

12. That the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic governments.

13. That a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate; that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, ſhould be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government ſeparate from, or independent of, the government of *Virginia*, ought to be erected or eſtabliſhed within the limits thereof.

15. That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our CREATOR, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practiſe Chriſtian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.
(A copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the Convention.

ON *Tueſday* Night the 11th of *June* ſtrayed (or rather was ſtolen) out of my Paſture at *Four Mile* Creek, in *Henrico* County, a large light GRAY HORSE, 9 Years old, with a dark buſhy Tail and hanging Mane, his Legs large, and of a deeper Colour than his Body, Hoofs broad and flat, and want trimming, about (or perhaps rather over) 14½ Hands high. Upon the Whole, he is a heavy clumſy Horſe, paces ſlow, trots pretty well, but gallops very indifferently; his Breaſt is chafed by driving in a Chair. Having had him but one Day, I am at a Loſs for a more particular Deſcription, or to know whether he has any Brand or not. I had him from *Thomas Shore* of *Peterſburg*, who, I think, informed me he was bred either in *Hanover* or *Louiſa*. Whoever gives me ſuch intelligence that I may get him again ſhall have 20s. Reward.

THOMAS PLEASANTS, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a BRINDLED BULL, with White under his Belly, Half the Tail and all his Feet are white, a ſmall Spot on the Rump, and a few white Hairs in his Forehead, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop, two Slits, and Underkeel in the Left, and appears to be four Years old this Spring. Appraiſed to 37s. 6d. WILLIAM KIMBROUGH.

STRAYED from *Williamſburg*, on *Sunday* the 9th Inſtant, a BAY HORSE near 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, has a ſmall Saddle Spot on his Back, and a buſhy Mane and Bob Tail; his Brand, as well as can be remembered, is on the right Shoulder, and reſembles the Letter D. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to the Printers hereof ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

A PILOT BOAT, four HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO, and ſundry other Articles, to be ſold on *Thurſday* the 26th Inſtant, for ready Money, at Mr. *James Thomas*'s, in *Kingſton* Pariſh, *Glouceſter* County. 1‖

I WANT about 100 Barrels of good new common FLOWER delivered on *Hungars*, or *Cherriſtones*, by the 10th of *July*, for which I will give in Exchange Salt, Rum, Molaſſes, Coffee, *Muſcovado* Sugar, in equal Quantities, or ready Caſh. WILLIAM RONALD.

RICHMOND, *May* 20, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber, alſo Perſons that can ſpin Wool, Linen, or Cotton.---I want ſome Apprentices for the Weaving Buſineſs.

‖ GARDINER FLEMING.

BRUNSWICK, *June* 14, 1776.

THERE is now at my Houſe a Box marked CM ≠ No. 2, which was left there three or four Years ago, by a Waggoner, who brought it from *Blandford*. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it by applying to

(‖) DAVID MEREDITH, Senior.

TEN or twelve JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who underſtand their Buſineſs well, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Richmond* Town.

(4‖) NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

ANY Perſon who will bring down a Quantity of FLAX WHEELS to *Milford Haven*, in *Glouceſter* County, will meet with good Encouragement. 1‖ WILLIAM LILLY.

To be SOLD, at Mr. John Greenhow*'s Store, in the City of* WILLIAMSBURG,

LINSEED OIL in Caſks of 11, 16, and 27 Gallons each; where a Quantity of OLD BRASS will be purchaſed. (1‖)

HANOVER, *June* 10, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon. THOMAS EVANS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Captain *William Watſon*'s, in *Amelia*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, a remarkable long Body, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze Face, and branded on the Shoulder with a Heart; he paces ſlow, and trots very hard, but gallops well. Any Perſon who will bring, or contrive the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Prince Edward*, near the Courthouſe, ſhall have 20s. Reward, and any reaſonable Charges, paid by

(‖) JOHN MARTIN.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a dark red pied COW, between 3 and 4 Years old, a white Streak round her Neck joining each Ear, leaving a Spot of a dark rediſh Colour under her Throat, within the ſaid White; her Feet, Tail, and Belly, are white, with ſundry Spots interſperſed, marked in each Ear with a Swallowfork, the right appearing to be Somewhat longer than the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.

‖ GEORGE HUNT ALLEN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the off Buttock ZI, or Something nearly like it, and on the near Shoulder and Buttock SS, is a thorough Pacer, and has a Half roached Mane. Poſted, and appraiſed to 81. (‖) JOHN COX.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BAY MARE and FOAL, the Mare about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a Blaze in her Face, about 9 or 10 Years old, but not branded. (‖) THOMAS COGBILL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a RED HEIFER, two Years old, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20s.

‖ DAVID LOGAN.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

KEYSER's famous PILLS

Juſt come to Hand,

And ſelling by *Dixon & Hunter*, in Boxes at 10s. 20s. and 40s.

ALSO A FEW BOTTLES OF

Maredant's antiſcorbutic Drops.

THE College of WILLIAM & MARY has been lately cleaned, and will be immediately plaſtered and whitewaſhed, to render it fit for the Reception of the Profeſſors, Students, Grammar Scholars, and Servants; and the ſeveral Schools will be opened at the Beginning of Trinity Term.

(4) EMMANUEL JONES, Clk.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1776.

LEFT in the Neceſſary Houſe at the *Raleigh*, on *Monday* laſt, a SILVER STOP WATCH, Maker's Name *Prentis*, LONDON, No. 112, with two Seals ſet in Gold, one of them a Cypher, the other a Coat of Arms. Whoever delivers them to the Printers, or the Bar-Keeper at the *Raleigh*, ſhall have forty Shillings.

I INTEND to leave the Country immediately.

‖ EDWARD WIATT.

To be SOLD *at public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Maj.* JOHN BICKERTON, *deceaſed, on* FRIDAY *the 5th of* JULY *next, on the Premiſes,*

THE Land and Plantation whereon he formerly lived, in the County of *Hanover*, containing about 600 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, all convenient Outhouſes, and good Orchards. The Land is very rich, and well timbered, ſituate about four Miles above *Hanover* Town. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to LEWIS WEBB, Surv. Exec'r.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* has Dower in this Land. (5‖)

DINWIDDIE *Courthouſe, May* 28, 1776.

A COMPLAINT being lodged againſt Richard Hanſon, and others, for having wilfully violated an order of the Continental Congreſs reſpecting the late FAST, the culprits perſonally appeared this day before the committee, and of their own accords made the moſt humble conceſſions for their contemptuous behaviour on that ſolemn occaſion. For further particulars, we beg leave to refer to the encloſed memorial and confeſſion annexed, both which you are requeſted to inſert in your gazette, at the joint expence of the ſaid delinquents; and you will oblige

MANY.

To the Chairman and members of the committee for Dinwiddie county; the memorial of RICHARD HANSON, *of the town of Peterſburg, Sheweth,*

THAT your memorialiſt has heard, with much concern, that he ſtands charged before this committee with having wilfully violated an order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, for the obſervation of Friday the 17th inſtant (May) as a ſolemn FAST DAY.

Your memorialiſt moſt ſolemnly declares, that at the time of his giving the invitation to his neighbours, which has excited againſt him the ſaid complaint, he did not recollect that it was the day ſet apart for that purpoſe, until it was ſo late in the day that he apprehended his countermanding the invitations might be ſuppoſed to ariſe rather from a want of hoſpitality than a religious attention to the appointed ſolemnity; and as he

was conſcious of having no deſign or deſire to contravene either that, or any other order of the Hon. Aſſembly, he truſted that the moſt favourable conſtruction would be put upon an act attended with no mark of feſtivity, or productive of diſorder or licentiouſneſs.

Your memorialiſt begs leave further to aſſure this committee, that he has, ſince his firſt reſidence in this colony, been conſtantly obedient to the laws and regulations ordained in it; and more particularly, ſince the commencement of the late unhappy diſputes, between the colonies and the parent ſtate, he has firmly reſolved, in no inſtance, to give offence to the inhabitants of a country where he has enjoyed all the benefits ariſing to individuals in a well regulated ſociety, and experienced the friendſhip of many worthy members of it, his utmoſt wiſh being to acquire the character of a peaceable and inoffenſive citizen.

Under this circumſtance of inattention, and inadvertency as to the offence committed, and his hearty contrition for the ſame, he hopes this committee will reſt ſatisfied of the innocence of his intentions, and believe him when he declares, that he will neither, by word or deed, give cauſe for complaint in future; and that he will, in all inſtances, conform himſelf to the regulations that have been already made, or may hereafter be marked out, for the inhabitants of this colony. And moſt ſincerely wiſhes for a return of that peace and tranquillity which has heretofore prevailed in Virginia, in which he has paſſed the happieſt part of his life; and that the preſent conteſt may be ended with honour and advantage to the United Colonies of America. RICHARD HANSON.

WE the ſubſcribers, who partook of a dinner at Mr. Hanſon's on the day mentioned in his memorial, ſeriouſly declare, that it was done inadvertently, and not with deſign, as has been ſuggeſted, to counteract the order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs. We further acknowledge, that we are heartily ſorry for not ſtrictly attending to that and every other order of that Hon. Aſſembly; and ſolemnly engage, in future, ſo to conduct ourſelves as to give no offence to the inhabitants of this colony, nor in any inſtance whatſoever again neglect to comply with every order of the Continental Congreſs, or the ordinances of the Convention of this colony hereafter made or now ordained.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN. WILLIAM BEATTIE.
A. JOHNSTON. A. BUCHANAN.
THOMAS IRVING.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in the lower End of *Goochland*, near Col. *Syme*'s, *Rocky Mill*, containing 412 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, with three Rooms below, and two above, two Brick Chimnies, and three Fire Places below, plaſtered, *&c.* alſo a good Store-Houſe, Kitchen, Stable, *&c. &c.* There has been 8 or 10 Hands worked on the Plantation, to Advantage.——Alſo a Tract of Land in the lower End of *Cumberland*, containing about 260 Acres, near Mr. *Benjamin Harris*'s, in the *Manekin* Town, whereon is a new Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms below, *&c.* Five or eight Hands may be worked thereon to Advantage. The Ground tended in Corn will be ſowed in Wheat the enſuing Fall, if required. Poſſeſſion may be had on or about *Chriſtmas* next. The above Lands will be ſold on long Credit, if required, but much cheaper for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near *Cumberland* Courthouſe.

(‖) EDMUND LOGWOOD.

ABOUT five Weeks ſince my Horſe was taken from me at *Suffolk*, by Order of Col. *Bullit*, and ſent Expreſs to *Cobham*, and from thence, I am informed, by Order of an Officer there, upon ſome Buſineſs to *Williamſburg*, where he was loſt. He is a black Horſe, has a white Spot on his Forehead, and a ſmall one on or near his Rump, which proceeded from a Wound; he is 14¼ Hands high, has a Switch Tail and roached Mane, is a natural Pacer, goes light and quick over the Ground, and ſo free and eaſy that he is certainly a moſt agreeable Horſe to a Practitioner of Phyſic, and as ſuch I would give a very genteel Reward to any Perſon who will bring him to me. I have forgot whether he is branded or not. SAMUEL COHOON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 24th Ult. a likely NEGRO GIRL about 16 Years of Age, named ESTHER, formerly the Property of Mr. *Miles King* of *Hampton*. She has loſt a Joint of one of her Fingers of her right Hand, had on a blue Plains Jacket, and a Negro Cotton Coat. I will give 20s. if ſhe is taken up within 20 Miles of this City, and if at a greater Diſtance 40s. and delivered to me in *Williamſburg*. JOHN SHIPHARD.

FOUND, by a Negro Servant of the Subſcriber's, at *Bland*'s Ordinary, in *Prince George*, a TWO POUND BILL. Whoever claims it within three Months from the Date hereof, and properly deſcribes the Bill, ſhall have it delivered on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, otherwiſe I ſhall deliver 35s. to the Negro who found it. [*June* 6, 1776.] (2) THOMAS FENNER.

WHEREAS, ſome Time in 1774, or 1775, I gave Mr. *Stephen Willis* a conditional Note of Hand for fifteen Pounds, and as the greateſt Part of the Money is paid, and the Condition hath never been complied with, I think it expedient to caution the Public againſt taking an Aſſignment of the ſame.

D. TRUEHEART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suffolk*, in the Night of *Wedneſday* the 4th Inſtant (*June*) a *Dutch* Servant Man named JOHN CHARLES KITTLER, who is a Breeches-Maker by Trade, but may paſs for a Tailor; he is about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, and about 23 Years of Age, ſlender made, of a fair Complexion, and had long yellow Hair; ſpeaks good *French*, and ſeveral other Languages, but bad *Engliſh*. He profeſſes himſelf a great Showman, and pretends to all Sorts of Muſic, though is not proficient in any. He had on a *Virginia* Copperas ſtriped Coattee, Leather Breeches, and ribbed Stockings, and carried other Clothes with him.------Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me in *Suffolk* ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. if ſecured ſo that I may get him again, and immediate Information given me thereof.

‖ CASPER HERRITER.

To be ſold, or rented for one or more Years,

A PLANTATION in *Cumberland* County, containing 225 Acres of exceeding good LAND. There is on the Land a new Dwelling-Houſe, with eight Rooms, and a Fire Place in each, and other convenient Houſes; likewiſe a very fine young Orchard of 200 bearing Apple Trees. This Place is an exceeding good Situation for an Ordinary, and will ſuit either for that or a private Family. There was about 15 Buſhels of Wheat ſowed laſt Fall, and about 80,000 Hills of Corn, now growing on the Land, which any Perſon may have with the Land. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, adjoining the Premiſes.

(‖) WILLIAM HOBSON.

FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND in *Buckingham* County, *viz.*—3270 Acres near the Fork of *Slate* and *James* Rivers, which is very good and level, with about 100 Acres of it cleared, about 200 bearing Apple Trees, and as good a Range as any in the Colony. Three Hundred and ſeven Acres within Half a Mile of the Courthouſe; 400 Acres within two Miles of the Courthouſe; 328 Acres on *Appamattox* River, and 200 Acres on *Payne*'s Creek.——Likewiſe two Tracts in *Cumberland* County, containing 200 Acres each, having about 60 Acres cleared on each of them, pretty good Orchards, and the Land very good.——The Land will be laid off in Lots, as will ſuit the Purchaſers, and the Time of Payment will be made eaſy. I will take young Negroes in Part Payment. Whoever are inclined to purchaſe may apply to the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland* County.

(‖) JOSEPH CALLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a BLACK HORSE about 11 Years old, 4 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, has a Blaze Face, a Snip on his Noſe, his near hind Foot white, has loſt his right Eye, and is branded on the off Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

(‖) CARY HARRISON.

TAKEN up, near the Meadow Bridges in *Henrico*, a BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, about 11 Years old, has ſeveral Saddle Spots on her Back, a few white Hairs in her Forehead, and branded on the near Shoulder ↄH in a Piece. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOSHUA STORRS.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a Middle ſized red and white STEER about 5 Years old, with a Swallowfork in each Ear, the Points of his Horns ſawed, or cut off. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.

‖ MOODY JENNINGS.

CHARACTERISTICS *from* Queen ELIZABETH's *time to the preſent æra.*

WHEN good Queen BESSY rul'd the land
She govern'd with an able hand.
When daſtard JAMES the throne aſcended,
The palatine he ne'er defended.
The royal martyr, to his coſt,
Proteſts the Church, but lo! he loſt
His head; for which the nation weeps,
And ſolemn annivers'ry keeps.
Next CHARLES the ſecond, merry King!
In love's dalliance took his ſwing.
His brother JAMES aſſum'd the throne,
Who, tyrannizing, loſt his Crown.
WILLIAM, old *England*'s great protector,
The famous Proteſtant defender,
Quit his own realms to ſet us free,
From tyrants and from Popery.
When ANNA reign'd who built the churches,
We juſt eſcap'd the Pretender's clutches.
GEORGE, firſt and ſecond, bore the ſway;
No Princes more belov'd than they!
But GEORGE the third, a Papiſt grown,
Both Church and State has overthrown,
The laws perverted, with intent
T'enſlave this glorious continent:
Yet ſhall he never gain his ends
While BRAVE AMERICANS are friends;
But ſhould they ever diſunite,
Farewel to liberty and right.
Ye SONS of FREEDOM, now exert
Yourſelves; your children dear protect
From foreign and domeſtic foes;
Encourage every heart that glows
With ardour in his country's cauſe
To cruſh the knaves that break our laws.

BUCKINGHAM, *June* 1, 1776. AMERICANUS.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, near *Carr's* Bridge, on *Sunday* the 5th Inſtant *(May)* two Negro Fellows, namely, GABRIEL and BEN. They rode off a likely bright Bay Horſe about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock 69, has a ſhort Neck, and one of his hind Feet white. *Gabriel* is yellowiſh, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, bandy legged, has had a Sore on one of them, which leaves a Lump upon his Shin, near the Size of a ſmall Hen Egg, has been a waiting Boy, is ſenſible and talkative, and 19 Years old. *Ben* is about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, near 30 Years of Age, ſtoops in his Walk, has very thick Lips, a gloomy Look, ſtammers in his common Diſcourſe, and if ſpoke to unexpectedly, cannot return an immediate Anſwer. He has, till lately, gone by Water on *Pamunkey*, *York*, and *Mattapony* Rivers, on all which he is well acquainted, from the higheſt Warehouſes downwards. He has a Wife at Col. *John Snelſon*'s in *Hanover*, where he may be lurking, but I rather ſuſpect they will endeavour to get on Board ſome of the Governor's fleet. I will give twelve Dollars Reward for ſecuring the Negroes in Gaol, ſo that I get them again, or ſix Dollars for each, and three Dollars for the Horſe, with all reaſonable Charges for bringing them Home. (6) ROBERT HART.

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40s. for each of them. (tf) JOHN NICHOLAS.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows. tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1776.

ONE or two Journeymen Tailors, who underſtand their Buſineſs well, will meet with Encouragement by applying to SEVERINUS DURFEY.

HALIFAX *Town*, *North Carolina*, *April* 19, 1776.

For SALE, on moderate Terms, and long Credit,

SUNDRY Tracts and Parcels of LAND lying in this Province, *viz.* One Tract in *Tryon* County, commonly called the *Great Cove*, containing 6000 Acres of as fine Land as any in the Province, is within 60 Miles of *Saliſbury*, a Town of conſiderable Trade. Alſo about 2000 Acres in ſaid County, on *Chintal* Run, equally as good as the former, both noted for the Goodneſs of Range. One Tract in *Orange* County, within 9 Miles of *Hillſborough*, containing 340 Acres, very good for Corn, wheat, or Tobacco. One Tract in *Bute* County, on *Shocco* Creek, within 40 Miles of *Halifax* Town, containing about 3000 Acres. As fine Tobacco may be made on this Land as any in the World, and it is excellent for Corn or Wheat, with enough cleared, and in good Order, to work twelve Hands. Alſo about 5000 Acres more in different Parts of ſaid County, very good for Tobacco or Grain. Likewiſe 4000 Acres in this County, within 15 Miles of *Halifax* Town, which is very good for Grain, and excellent Range for Stock of all Kinds. Alſo a Tract within 4 Miles of *Edenton*, ſituate on *Albemarle* Sound, commonly called *Moſley*'s Point, containing 2200 Acres, good for Tobacco or Grain, and very convenient to Shipping, with good Improvements thereon, and cleared Land ſufficient to work 20 or 30 Hands. Alſo ſundry other Tracts in *Northampton*, *Bertie*, and *Martin* Counties, ſituate on navigable Rivers, and very good for Grain. Likewiſe Houſes and Lots, well improved, in *Halifax* Town, *Campbelton*, and *Newbern*.

——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Tracts of Land, or Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber. The above Lands, *&c.* belong to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

(6) HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furnitnre, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome Doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale*'s Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded. (12‖) RICHARD HANSON.

A GOOD PRICE GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
By the Printers of this Gazette.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[JUNE 22, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1298.]

LONDON, *March* 11.

AS the Americans were not to be duped by miniſterial chicanery, recourſe hath been had to corruption. One hundred thouſand pounds hath been ſent over to America, to be properly diſtributed amongſt the members of the Congreſs. Col. Barrè mentioned this fact on Friday in the Houſe of Commons. It is not to be doubted. The Americans themſelves are appriſed of the tranſaction, and they know the perſons who are entruſted with the diſtribution of this money. To the eternal diſgrace of the Miniſter, the whole of this negotiation ſhall in due time be laid before the public. The names of the agents ſhall be mentioned. The Americans have given ſeveral ſpecimens of their policy. They know how to act on ſuch occaſions. They will ſcarcely permit ſo large a ſum to return to England, at the ſame time that it is too ſmall to purchaſe the integrity of America. Query, Does Mr. Burton (the friend of Lord Dartmouth, and the diſciple of Shebbeare) know any thing of this tranſaction?

Government has contracted for one thouſand baggage waggons, ten thouſand horſeſhoes, and two thouſand ſaddles, for the uſe of the King's troops in America.

It is ſhameful that a parliamentary inquiry is not made into the expenditure of the public money. Who can wonder that Miniſters ſhould amaſs ſuch immenſe fortunes, when they can pocket what they pleaſe, and ſet it down to the article of ſecret ſervice.

No account will be given of the money ſent over to bribe the Congreſs. It will fall under the head of ſecret ſervice.

Orders are given for two frigates to be immediately ſtationed on the Iriſh coaſt, where, we are informed, ſome foreign veſſels have lately been diſcovered making obſervations.

The following is an extract of a letter from Colonel FAUCIT, *to General* YORKE, *Ambaſſador at the* HAGUE, *dated* HANOVER, *Feb.* 7.

"The firſt column of Heſſian troops, conſiſting of 8000 men, begin to march the 15th inſtant, in conformity to the firſt arrangements; but having received the King's orders for them to ſtop their march for ſome days, till the rivers were cleared from ice, I immediately deſpatched couriers, which found the troops already arrived in the Hanoverian territories, the firſt place for their halting. In conſequence of an expreſs ſent to the Landgrave, to inform him of the orders, he ordered them to return to their firſt quarters, which cauſed a great alarm among them, thinking an accommodation had been agreed on with the rebels, and that there would be no occaſion for their ſervice. They are moſt excellent troops, and ſeem fully ſatisfied with their deſtination. Not one man deſerted during their firſt march. One General officer had demanded his diſmiſſion, which has been granted, the reaſon for which I know not. I can, however, aſſure you, that the only diſſatisfaction ſhewn among the Heſſian troops, is among thoſe that are to continue at home."

Several hundred pounds worth of ſilver, in ſmall caſks, is preparing to be ſent to Portſmouth, to be ſhipped on board the men of war bound to America, to pay the troops.

March 14. A report was circulated yeſterday, that there was an embargo laid on all ſhips bound to France; but on what foundation we will not pretend to ſay.

Ten independent companies of invalids are to be formed from among the out penſioners of Kilmainham, who are deſigned to garriſon ſome parts of this kingdom. A board of the Governors is ſummoned for that purpoſe, and will meet this day.

In a liſt of promotions as inſerted in the London gazette, and dated War Office, January 30, it will be found that no leſs a number than ſeven officers belonging to the regiments now in Boſton have reſigned their commiſſions. A ſtrong proof of the diſagreeable ſervice in which the army is now employed.

Advices from Dublin ſay, "This capital will ſoon be too hot for the Vicetoy's adviſer, manager, and Secretary, to remain much longer; ſo that another muſt very ſpeedily be appointed in his room."

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Die Martis, 5° Martij, 1776.

The order of the day was read for the Lords to be ſummoned.

It was moved that the following addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, viz.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt concern we have ſeen the treaties which your Majeſty, by the advice of your Miniſters, has been pleaſed to enter into with their Serene Highneſſes the Duke of Brunſwick, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and the Count of Hanau, and which your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe.

We beg leave humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, the ſenſe we entertain of the danger and diſgrace attending this inconſiderate meaſure, when it has been judged neceſſary in the firſt exertions of Great Britain to ſubjugate her colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries, acknowledging to all Europe, that theſe kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or diſinclination to this ſervice, to furniſh a competent number of natural born ſubjects to make the firſt campaign: And it is a melancholy conſideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble, for the unhappy purpoſe on which they are employed) will yet leave theſe kingdoms naked, and expoſed to the aſſault and invaſion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to ſubmit to your Majeſty, that if the juſtice and equity of this unnatural war was not queſtioned by ſo large a part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies, though attended with ſome conceſſions, would be more agreeable to ſound policy, than to enturſt the proſecution of hoſtilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at ſo great a diſtance from their own country, and ſuffering under the diſtreſſes of a war, wherein they have no intereſt or concern, with ſo many temptations to exchange vaſſalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny or deſert, than to unite faithfully and co operate with your Majeſty's natural born ſubjects.

We ought not to conceal from your Majeſty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the ſeveral treaties, which ſtipulate the power in your Majeſty of employing theſe troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot ſo far confide in your Majeſty's Miniſters, as to ſuppoſe they would be very ſcrupulous in adviſing ſuch a meaſure, ſince they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our ſtrongeſt fortreſſes, and have offered to bring four thouſand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the conſent of a Britiſh Parliament.

That we have moreover juſt reaſon to apprehend, that when the colonies come to underſtand, that Great Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their deſtruction, they may think they are well juſtified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themſelves of the like aſſiſtance; and that France, Spain, Pruſſia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Heſſe, Brunſwick, and Hanau, to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels. And if the flames of a war from theſe proceedings ſhould be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror upon the condition of this country, under circumſtances wherein ſhe may be called upon to reſiſt the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the ſtrength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitleſs expeditions on the other ſide of the world.

That the treaty, by ſtipulating not only to give the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in caſe of attack or diſturbance in the poſſeſſion of his territories, all the ſuccour which ſhall be in your Majeſty's power to give, but likewiſe to continue ſuccour until the Landgrave ſhall have obtained entire ſecurity, and a juſt indemnification, lays this kingdom under the neceſſity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his Serene Highneſs may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent conſideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this iſland can expect no aſſiſtance from an inconſiderable Sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than ſhe is able to replace for her own defence, and whoſe revenues are not ſufficient to maintain even thoſe ſhe has lent without the aid of ſubſidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great Britain to defend and indemnify, muſt be conſidered as part of the price ſhe is to pay for the hire of thoſe troops. If this article of charges (which cannot be eſtimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy money, charges of making good the loſſes of the ſeveral corps, ordinary and extraordinary ſubſidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their reſpective countries, and can be of no uſe to Great Britain, we may ſay with truth, that Great Britain never before entered into a treaty ſo expenſive, ſo unequal, ſo diſhonourable, and ſo dangerous in its conſequences.

We therefore humbly implore your Majeſty to give immediate orders for ſtopping the march of the Heſſian, Brunſwick, and Hanau troops,

and for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a ſpeedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this diſtracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the ſaid motion. Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the negative.

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Diſſentient.——ABINGDON. PONSONBY. KING. FITZWILLIAM. ARCHER. PORTLAND. EFFINGHAM. ABERGAVENNY. CAMBDEN. RICHMOND.

The following is an authentic copy of a letter received by a Gentleman of eminence, in GOODMAN*'s fields laſt week, from* CADIZ.

"An expreſs is arrived from Madrid, with orders for arming three men of war of the line. Orders have likewiſe been iſſued for arming four men of war at Carthagena, and bringing them hither, as alſo two at Ferrol. The ſame expreſs was likewiſe charged with orders for the French Conſul at Malaga, which were deſpatched to him the next day, directing him to get ready a large quantity of biſcuit in that port."

Saturday morning ſeveral thouſand beds and blankets were ſhipped off from the tower for the uſe of the Heſſian troops going to America.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *March* 14.

"This morning arrived the Emerald man of war, Capt. Caldwell, from the Downs, bound to Boſton; and this day came out of dock the Cygnet man of war, bound to Boſton, who are to convoy the fleet. There are now twelve ſhips of war off Spithead, ready to ſail at a day's notice."

Extract of a letter from KILKENNY, *March* 9.

"In the courſe of this and the laſt week, draughts from the 66th, 67th, and 68th regiments, conſiſting of 150 men each, together with ſeveral recruits, marched through here from Dublin for Corke, in order to embark for America. Twenty private men of the 9th of dragoons, from Carlow, twenty of the 5th of royal Iriſh dragoons, and ſeventy of the 3d regiment of foot, both now quartered here, went as volunteers. And yeſterday arrived here a large quantity of ammunition and arms from Dublin, deſtined for America, eſcorted by a party of the 9th of dragoons. The 19th regiment (two companies of which were quartered at Ballyragget and Caſtlecomer, are to be replaced by two companies of the 3d regiment now quartered here) together with the 30th, marched from their reſpective cantonments for Corke, in order to embark for America."

ST. JAMES's, *March* 22. This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the ſheriffs, and ſome of the Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majeſty (being introduced by the Earl of Hartford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſehold) with the following addreſs and petition, which was read by the Recorder:

To the KING*'s Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to entreat your Majeſty's royal attention, whilſt with the humility of dutiful ſubjects we lay before your Majeſty what at preſent moſt immediately affects us in the ſpirit and tendency of the public meaſures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and expoſed ſtate in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and diſgrace attending the late treaties for foreign mercenaries, whoſe latitude is ſuch as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that diſmemberment of the empire; that increaſe of the national debt, and of burthenſome taxes; that loſs of our moſt valuable reſources; thoſe diſtreſſes of our merchants and manufacturers; thoſe deficiencies of the revenue; that effuſion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit, and thoſe dreadful calamities and convulſions which muſt follow a civil war ſo begun and purſued, whoſe extent no wiſdom can foreſee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to ſurrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the laſt war they ſo far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it juſt and neceſſary to make them an annual compenſation; and even now driven to open hoſtilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably ſecured) to continue to us all thoſe advantages of a regular and excluſive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and proſperity. And we have every aſſurance which men in their ſituation can ſafely give, that, if aſked as freemen, they are willing to go further, and to afford the exhauſted ſtate of the revenue of this country ſuch reaſonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that diſtreſs which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own ſinking funds, ſhall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and miſapplied to the purpoſe of corruption, inſtead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the firſt wiſe and juſt inſtitution.

Indulge but, moſt gracious Sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal diſpoſition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extenſion of your Majeſty's juſtice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your Majeſty's own determination to prefer to every other compenſation for all the expences of the laſt war.

We humbly and earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous, ſpecification of thoſe juſt and honourable terms, which your Majeſty with both Houſes of Parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and ſuſpicion of injuſtice and oppreſſion will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if thoſe juſt and honourable terms are not ſubmitted to, your Majeſty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

I DEPLORE, with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North America have brought upon themſelves, by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom, and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is eſtabliſhed, and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end. To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means.

CORPS *in and under orders for* AMERICA, *January* 1776.

NOW *in* AMERICA.

17th dragoons, Preſton's; 4th foot, Hodgſon's; 5th, Percy's; at Boſton.——7th, Bertie's, taken at Chamblee the greateſt part, the reſt with Carleton.——8th, Armſtrong's, at the upper poſts, Niagara, Detroit, &c.——10th, Sandford's; 22d, Gage's; 23d, Howe's; at Boſton.——26th, Lord William Gordon's, late Scott's; taken the greateſt part at St. John's, the reſt with Carleton.——35th, Fl. Campbell's; 38th, Pigot's; 40th, Hamilton's; 43d. Cary's; 44th, Abercrombie's; 45th, Haviland's; 47th, Carleton's; 49th, Maitland's; 52d, Clavering's; 63d, T. Grant's; 64th, Pomeroy's; 65th, Urmſton's; at Boſton and Halifax.——Royal Artillery, at Boſton, five companies, each one Captain, one Captain-Lieutenant, one firſt Lieutenant, three ſecond Lieutenants, three ſerjeants, three corporals, ſix bombardiers, twelve gunners, one fife, two drums, and 48 matroſſes. One company ditto at Quebec; one company ditto at Montreal, &c. ſuppoſed to be taken; one company ditto at St. Auguſtine; one invalid company ditto at Newfoundland.——Marines, intended to be made up to 2000, and it is expected that more artillery will be ſent.

INTENDED *for the ſervice in* AMERICA, 1776.

29th, foot, Evelyn's, now at Chatham, ordered to be in readineſs to embark on board of men of war, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Quebec, and to ſail ſo as to arrive there as early as the navigation of the river St. Laurence will admit.——3d foot, Sir J. Amherſt's; 9th, Ligonier's.——11th, A'Court's; 20th, Parker's; 24th, G. Cornwallis's, now Taylor's; now ordered to be in readineſs for embarkation in the ſpring.——34th, Lord F. Cavendiſh's; 52d, H. Elphinſtone's; 62d, Strode's, now Jones's; 6th, Boothby's; the latter now at St. Vincent's.——14th, Cunningham's; partly at St. Auguſtine, partly with Lord Dunmore, the reſt at Halifax.——15th, Caven's, ready to ſail from Corke.——16th, Giſborne's, at Penſacola.——17th, Monkton's; 27th, Maſſey's; on their paſſage from Ireland.——28th, Earle's, put back to Corke.——33d, Cornwallis's; 37th, Cootes's; ready to ſail from Corke——42d, Lord Murray's, recruiting in Scotland.——46th, Vaughan's; 7 companies put back to Corke, the other three on their paſſage to Boſton.——54th, Frederick's; 55th, J. Grant's; 57th, Irwine's; the firſt and third ready to ſail from Corke, and the ſecond on their paſſage from Ireland.——2d battalion Fraſer's corps, raiſing in Scotland, to conſiſt of 2000 men——Goreham and M'Lean's corps, raiſing in America, to conſiſt of 4 or 500 men each.——1000 of the guards to be draughted from the three regiments, ond commanded by Col. Matthews.——16th dragoons under orders for Boſton.

N. B. The marching regiments for the American ſervice are to conſiſt of twelve companies of 56 effective rank and file each company, the

three Highland battalions excepted, viz. Lord John Murray's and Frasers, which are to consist of 1000 men each.——The present establishment of the 16th and 17th of dragoons, exclusive of the commissioned officers, two serjeants, two corporals, and 35 effective privates to each troop, six troops; but an augmentation is ordered of one cornet, one serjeant, two corporals, and 30 privates to each troop, to do duty on foot. No horses to be provided for this augmentation.

LEGHORN, *Feb.* 11. Letters from Madrid advise, that they continued to deliberate seriously in the King's cabinet, on matters of the last importance; and that couriers were constantly despatched to different Courts. It is said, that it is his Catholic Majesty's pleasure, that the fleet destined for the West Indies shall sail at the time prescribed; and that, on no pretence whatsoever, its departure shall be delayed beyond the month of April next. This occasions many conjectures; but this is certain, that great designs are on the tapis in Spain,

LISBON, *Feb.* 22. The Viceroy of Brasil and the commandants of our places in America, have received orders to complete all the regiments, and to keep the men constantly employed in the exercise of arms. A large quantity of stores and ammunition has likewise been sent within these few days from Rio Janeiro to the Bay of All Saints; a precaution which is judged the more necessary at this time, as the war which subsists at present between England and her American colonies excites the attention of all the powers which have possessions on that continent. Indeed, should the colonies once triumph, they would easily be able to contract alliances that might have bad consequences.

Our King's army is at present composed of 36,000 foot, and 4000 cavalry. Our peasants, who are in general about 100,000 in number, form a kind of provincial militia. With respect to the fleet, it consists of ten ships of the line and twenty frigates. The revenues of the kingdom of Portugal are estimated at from 70 to 80,000 livres.

AVIGNON, *Feb.* 22. Letters from Provence and Languedoc inform us, that the officers in those parts have received orders to complete their regiments without delay, and even to raise recruits beyond the number fixed by the ordonnance.

Government is come to a resolution of deepening and enlarging the port of Boulogne, in order to render it capable of receiving large vessels, and to serve, in case of need, instead of the port of Dunkirk.

HANOVER. *March* 5. The Brunswick troops that are in the pay of Great Britain, began to embark the 3d, at Stade, for Quebec, the place of their destination. Those of Hesse are also on their march, and the first division of them are to arrive here this evening: They are to embark the 14th at Bremerlue, in order to their being sent to Boston, except the regiment of the Hereditary Prince, which is to repair to Williamstadt, where they are to be embarked for Quebec.

PARIS, *March* 8. According to letters from Lisbon, the King's recovery advances very slowly; in consequence of which the physicians have advised his Majesty to remain quiet in his bed, in order to spare and give rest to his hurt leg. For the same reason the Court no longer assists at the chase and public spectacle. It is hoped, however, that his Majesty will soon recover, to the satisfaction of his faithful subjects.

BASSETERRE *(St. Christopher's) May* 15.

ON Monday last divine service was performed at the parish church, accompanied by several pieces of divine music, by the Gentlemen of this island and Nevis, for the benefit of the poor in our several parishes in the present melancholy situation of this devoted country. On this occasion the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson preached a most excellent sermon, wherein he so pathetically described the distresses of the poor, as to draw tears from the major part of his very numerous auditors. The collection in the church, and the sale of tickets, produced a considerable sum, which is to be immediately applied to the benevolent purposes for which it was collected.

We can assure the public from the best authority, that provisions are so scarce at Barbados, that pork now sells there at 10l. per barrel, adequate to four joes of our currency; and that Guinea corn, which used to be sold at 18 or 20 pints for a bit, is now sold at 5 or 6 pints for the same money, and that famine seems to stare the inhabitants in the face. *Blessed effects of modern policy! Cursed are those children who love, honour, and obey their parents, for they shall be starved.* Modern Ethicks.

HANOVER, *June* 19, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony.

(‖) RICHARD DENNISTOUN.

WANTED immediately, a careful sober Man who has been used to take Care of Horses and wait on a Gentleman. For Terms, apply to the Printers.

HANOVER *Town, June* 20, 1776.

I SHALL leave the Colony as soon as possible. All Persons indebted to me for Dealings at this Place are requested to settle their Accounts, and those who have any Demands shall receive Payment on Application. The few Goods on Hand (among which are two Chests of GREEN and one of HYSON TEA) will be sold on reasonable Terms, for ready Money. ALEX. M'AULAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 21, 1776.

THE Commissioners appointed by Convention to lease the Lands of Lord *Dunmore* within the County of *York*, and to sell his Slaves and personal Estate within this City, and the Neighbourhood thereof, will, at the Palace, on *Tuesday* the 25th Instant, proceed to expose the said Slaves and personal Estate to Sale, by Way of Auction; the Purchasers to be allowed a Year's Credit on giving Bond and Security. They also give Notice, that they will attend at *Porto Bello* on *Monday* the first Day of the next Month, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, to execute the other Part of their Commission.

LOST, a bay Horse about thirteen Hands and a Half high, had several Saddle Spots, but no Brand that I remember. He was pressed into the continental Service by Order of Col. *Pattern* of the 2d Regiment of *Carolina* Forces. Whoever brings him to me at *Suffolk* shall have 20s. Reward.

‖ NICHOLAS GAUTIER.

WANTED, at *Hunter*'s Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of small Arms, a Number of Hands who understand the File, also Anchor Smiths, Blacksmiths, and Nailers, to whom suitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Fullers Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradesmen of every Kind, who incline to settle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a small Ground Rent for ever, and may be assisted in building, Provisions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the same. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of said Works. (10)

For SALE, on moderate Terms,

THE Sloop CHRISTIAN, now lying in *Chickahominy*, a prime Sailer, and will carry upwards of 3000 Bushels She is well found in Sails, Rigging, Cables, and Anchors, which were chiefly new last *September*. For Terms apply to ARCHIBALD GOVAN,
Or JAMES GOVAN.

COBHAM, *June* 14, 1776.

I INTEND for the *West Indies* immediately, and to return in a few Months. (‖) ARTHUR SINCLAIR.

ALL Persons who have Demands against the Estate of Mr. *John Shermer*, late of *James City* County, deceased, are desired to make them known to the Subscribers before *Tuesday* the 16th Day of *July* next, that they may keep as much Money as will discharge them. The Estate is to be on that day divided amongst the Legatees, who are requested to meet at Mr. *George Booth*'s, near *Porpotank* Warehouse, to receive their Parts. THRUSTON JAMES.
DUDLEY RICHARDSON.
GEORGE BOOTH.

RICHMOND, *May* 29, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subscriber, also Persons that can spin Wool, Linen, or Cotton.---I want some Apprentices for the Weaving Business.

‖ GARDINER FLEMING.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

BOSTON, *May* 30.

THURSDAY laſt the freeholders and other Inhabitants of this town, qualified as the law directs, met at the Old Brick Meeting-houſe, in order to chooſe their repreſentatives for the enſuing General Aſſembly, when they made choice of the following Gentlemen, viz. William Phillips, John Pitts, John Brown, William Cooper, Benjamin Auſtin, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Appleton, David Jeffries, Joſeph Gardner, and Arnold Welles, Eſquires, Mr. Caleb Davis, and Mr. William Powell.

Mr. Welles and Mr. Powell having declined the ſervice, Mr. Samuel Allyne Otis, and Mr. Henry Hill, have been choſen in their room.

The town have given the following INSTRUCTIONS *to their repreſentatives*, viz.

Gentlemen,

AT a time when, in all probability, the whole United Colonies of America are upon the verge of a glorious revolution, and when, conſequently, the moſt important queſtions that were ever agitated before the repreſentative body of this colony, touching its internal police, will demand your attention, your conſtituents think it neceſſary to inſtruct you in ſeveral matters what part to act, that the path of your duty may be plain before you.

We have ſeen the humble petitions of theſe colonies to the *King of Great Britain* repeatedly rejected with diſdain. For the prayer of peace, he has tendered the ſword; for liberty, chains; and for ſafety, death. He has licenced the inſtruments of his hoſtile oppreſſions to rob us of our property, to burn our houſes, and to ſpill our blood. He has invited every barbarous nation whom he could hope to influence, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting theſe inhuman purpoſes. The Prince, therefore, in ſupport of whoſe crown and dignity, not many years ſince, we would moſt cheerfully have expended life and fortune, we are now conſtrained to conſider as the worſt of tyrants. Loyalty to *him* is *now* treaſon to our country. We have ſeen *his* venal Parliament ſo baſely proſtituted to his deſigns, that they have never heſitated to enforce his arbitrary requiſitions with the moſt ſanguinary laws. We have ſeen the people of Great Britain ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue and honour, as to paſs over the moſt pathetic and earneſt appeals to their juſtice with an unfeeling indifference. The hopes we placed on *their* exertions have long ſince failed. In ſhort, we are convinced that it is the fixed and ſettled determination of the King, Miniſtry, and Parliament of that iſland, to conquer and ſubjugate the colonies, and that the people *there* have no diſpoſition to oppoſe them.

A reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerous as it is abſurd. A ſpirit of reſentment once raiſed, it is not eaſy to appeaſe. The recollection of paſt injuries will perpetually keep alive the flame of jealouſy, which will ſtimulate to new impoſitions on the one ſide, and conſequent reſiſtance on the other; and the whole body politic will be conſtantly ſubject to civil commotions. We therefore think it abſolutely impracticable for theſe colonies to be ever again ſubject to, or dependent upon Great Britain, without endangering the very exiſtence of the ſtate: Placing, however, unbounded confidence in the ſupreme Councils of the CONGRESS, we are determined to wait, moſt patiently to wait, till their wiſdom ſhall dictate the neceſſity of making a *declaration* of independence. Nor ſhould we have ventured to expreſs our ſentiments upon this ſubject, but from the preſumption that the Congreſs would chooſe to feel themſelves ſupported by the people of each colony, before they adopt a reſolution ſo intereſting to the whole. The inhabitants of this town, therefore, unanimouſly inſtruct and direct you, that at the approaching ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, you uſe your endeavours that the Delegates of this colony, at the Congreſs, be adviſed, that in caſe the Congreſs ſhould think it neceſſary, for the ſafety of the United Colonies, to declare them independent of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this colony, with their lives, and the remnant of their fortunes, will moſt cheerfully ſupport them in the meaſure.

Touching the internal police of this colony, it is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to preſerve harmony among ourſelves, that the conſtituent body be ſatisfied that they are fairly and fully repreſented. The right to legiſlate is originally in every member of the community, which right is always exerciſed in the infancy of a ſtate: But when the inhabitants are become numerous, it is not only inconvenient, but impracticable for *all* to meet in *one* Aſſembly; and hence aroſe the neceſſity and practice of legiſlating by a *few*, freely choſen by the *many*. When this choice is free, and the repreſentation equal, it is the people's fault if they are not happy: We therefore inſtruct you to deviſe ſome means to obtain an *equal repreſentation* of the people of this colony in the legiſlature: But care ſhould be taken, that the Aſſembly be not *unwieldly*; for this would be an approach to the evil meant to be cured by repreſentation. The largeſt bodies of men do not always deſpatch buſineſs with the greateſt expedition, nor conduct it in the wiſeſt manner.

It is eſſential to liberty, that the legiſlative, judicial, and executive powers of government be, as nearly as poſſible, independent of, and ſeparate from each other; for where they are united in the ſame perſon, or number of perſons, there would be wanting that mutual check which is the principal ſecurity againſt the making of arbitrary laws, and a wanton exerciſe of power in the execution of them. It is alſo of the higheſt importance, that every perſon in a judiciary department employ the greateſt part of his time and attention in the duties of his office. We therefore farther inſtruct you, to procure the enacting ſuch law or laws as ſhall make it incompatible for the ſame perſon to hold a ſeat in the legiſlative and executive departments of government at one and the ſame time; that ſhall render the judges, in every judicatory through the colony, dependent not on the uncertain tenure of caprice or pleaſure, but on an unimpeachable deportment in the important duties of their ſtation, for their continuance in office; and to prevent the multiplicity of offices in the ſame perſon, that ſuch ſalaries be ſettled upon them, as will place them above the neceſſity of ſtooping to any indirect or collateral means for ſubſiſtance. We wiſh to avoid a profuſion of the public monies on the one hand, *and the danger of ſacrificing our liberties to a ſpirit of parſimony* on the other. Not doubting of your zeal and abilities in the common cauſe of our country, we leave your diſcretion to promote ſuch exertions, in promoting any military operations, as the exigencies of our public affairs may require. And in the ſame confidence of your fervor and attachment to the public weal, we readily ſubmit all other matters of public moment, that may require your conſideration, to your own wiſdom and diſcretion.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight were interred at Marblehead, the remains of Capt. James Mugford, jun. who has left this honour to embalm his memory, that he made as brave and vigorous a ſtand in defence of American liberty as any among the living can boaſt of. His funeral was attended with ſuitable military honours, by a detachment of the 14th regiment.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 1.

A GENTLEMAN arrived here from France, informs, that 25 French ſhips of the line were ready for ſea the 16th of March laſt at Breſt, to which place 500 ſhipwrights had been ordered from Nantz; that men were taking up in all parts of France for the ſea ſervice; that the fortifications of Dunkirk and Belliſle were repairing with all expedition; and that as great preparations were making for war as were ever known in that kingdom.

A letter from Martinico, dated the 12th of April, mentions, that a general embargo had taken place in France.

We have authentic advice from Cape Francois, that on the 7th of May 500 additional troops arrived there from France.

WATERTOWN, *June* 3.

THE beginning of laſt week arrived in this colony a veſſel having on board ten tons of ſulphur, and the remainder of her cargo ſalt. The former article will greatly help in manufacturing the amazing quantity of 34,907½ wt. of ſaltpetre; made in this colony and brought to the Commiſſary General's ſtore in this town during the courſe of the week paſt, excluſive of what has been carried to the powder-mills at Haverhill, Stoughton, &c.

On Tueſday the 21ſt ult. the continental frigate of thirty two guns, built at Portſmouth, under the direction of *John Langdon*, Eſq; was launched amidſt the acclamations of many thouſand ſpectators. She is eſteemed by all thoſe who are judges that have ſeen her, to be one of the completeſt ſhips ever built in America.

The fortifications at Fort Hill in Boſton, at Governor's iſland, Dorcheſter Point, and at the Caſtle, we hear, are near complete.

NEWPORT, *June* 3.

A FEW days paſt Meſſ. Hubbard and Read, two millers, who were taken by the Swan, Capt. Ayſcough, as they were coming down the river laſt winter in a ſmall boat, came to town from the ſouthward, having made their eſcape from the Swan at Liverpool, near Halifax; they ſay the men of war's people were at three quarters of an allowance.

Capt. Cotterell, who was taken going from this colony to Philadelphia laſt winter, lately made his eſcape from Halifax, and returned home laſt week; he confirms the account given under the Hartford head, and adds, that juſt before he got off, a ſhip arrived from England with advice, that there were great diſturbances on account of the foreign troops, and that thoſe troops were ſtopped for the preſent.

NEW LONDON, *June 7.*

WE learn from the Weſt Indies, that the French Court have taken off the prohibition on the exportation of gunpowder from France, and that large quantities of that commodity are almoſt daily arriving in the Weſt Indies; ſo that it is now become an article of great plenty there.

NEW YORK, *June* 10.

THE Mercury man of war, and an armed ſloop, ſailed for Halifax, from Sandy Hook, laſt Friday, having two veſſels under convoy.

Thurſday afternoon his Excellency General Waſhington arrived in town from Philadelphia.

There now remains at the Hook 7 ſhips and ſome ſmall veſſels.

The New London paper of June 7, ſays, " that a few days ſince, a ſhip from Jamaica, bound to England, was taken by a privateer off George's Banks, and carried into Old Town, in the Vineyard: She had on board a valuable cargo, part of which is 200 hogſheads of ſugar. The ſame privateer was in chaſe of another ſhip at the time this prize parted with her."

By ſundry letters from St. Euſtatia we are informed that markets are very high, and proviſions ſcarce in all the Weſt India iſlands.

Copy of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *dated June 5.*

" This day arrived Capt. Bingly, from Coracoa, at which place they are in great want of proviſions. She has brought dry goods."

The privateers Congreſs, Capt. M'Elroy, and Chance Capt. Allen, who were fitted out here a few weeks ago, are arrived at Egg harbour. They have taken three ſhips from Jamaica bound to England. They were ordered for New England, being afraid to venture our capes. The ſhips are the Lady Juliana, Juno, and Reynold, having on board as underneath: The caſh the privateers took on board, and it was all ſafe landed here this morning; ten of the hands immediately entered on board the privateers.

22,420 dollars, 187 lb. of plate, 1052 hogſheads of ſugar, 246 bags of pimenta, 396 bags of ginger, 568 hides, 25 tons of Cocoa, 41 ditto of fuſtic, and 1 caſk of turtle ſhell.

The Juliana had two turtles on board for Lord North, one of which is dead, the other is coming up to town.

By Capt. Smith of the rifle battalion, and the Lieutenants Simſon and Crafts, we have the following intelligence, viz.

Col. Beadle, with 200 men, was attacked at the Cedars, in his way from Montreal, and the whole party, except the Colonel and 18 others, killed and taken priſoners. A detachment was immediately ordered from Col. Patterſon's regiment, under the command of Major Sherburn, which was attacked, and either killed or taken to a man. General Arnold was immediately deſpatched in purſuit of the enemy with 180 men, and having entrenched himſelf within 7 miles of them (having with him two field-pieces of cannon) he was reinforced to the number of 1500, an engagement enſued, and the enemy, conſiſting of a part of the 8th or King's regiment, which had been ſtationed at or near Lake Erie, Canadians and Indians to the amount of about 700 men, were killed and taken priſoners, and our own people releaſed. One of the Gentlemen who brings the intelligence, reports, that there had been but about twelve or fourteen killed.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 6.*

Extract of a letter from ST. EUSTATIA, *dated May 16, 1776.*

I WROTE you ſome days ago of a ſchooner's being ſeized in this road by the Seaford, a twenty gun ſhip, who kept poſſeſſion of her till on my making application to the Governor, he ſent a guard of ſoldiers, and took the poſſeſſion from them. Next morning the Seaford ſailed, and ſince that the Governor has ſent a flag to the Admiral, to know the reaſon of ſuch inſolence. The burghers were much enraged, and we may now depend on any American bottom in this road being defended to the laſt, in caſe of ſuch attempts."

Extract of a letter from the camp at the mouth of the SOREL, *dated May 14.*

" We have here Generals Wooſter, Arnold, the Pruſſian General, and about fifteen hundred good troops. Two battalions are juſt arrived from Cambridge, and one gone to Montreal. Colonel Poor and his battalion are expected every minute, with General Thompſon. Here is to be our grand ſtand. We are now fortifying, but the main body is not yet come up from Dechambeau. There are ſix battalions more on their way to this place. This fortification is at the mouth of the Sorel on the river St. Lawrence, where our proviſions and ſtores come down into Canada. As ſoon as the ſix battalions arrive, I hope we ſhall be able to drive them faſter than they drove us."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated June 7.*

" General Sullivan writes the General that ten of our old friendly Oneida Indians had waited on him and ſtayed but two hours, going amongſt the Canadian tribes to uſe their influence in preventing them from joining with the Britiſh troops, which they were afraid they would. I ſaw a letter at General Putnam's yeſterday, from the Colonel ſtationed at the Hook, informing of two or three veſſels being arrived there, and that two or three deſerters informed him that Sir Peter Parker was arrived at North Carolina with 3,500 troops under convoy of a 50 gun ſhip, a 28, and 20 (the names I forget) that Colonel Ethan Allen is on board the Murcury at the Hook, and Captain Proctor of your city in irons on board the ſame. A Gentleman juſt come up ſays, a very large ſhip arrived yeſterday, not leſs than a 74, but ſuppoſed a 90 gun ſhip; ſo that there are now at the Hook 10 ſhips, 2 brigs, &c."

Extract of a letter from MONTREAL, *May 17, 1776.*

" I wrote you laſt from Dechambeau, where we remained four or five days on a very ſhort allowance, and left it with half an allowance of flour, and no pork to ſerve the men to Trois Rivieres, two good days march. It has ſince been concluded on to keep no detachment for the preſent below the Sorel, as the army have been living from hand to mouth for ſome time paſt, the ſupplies of proviſions from the other ſide of the Lakes being but ſmall, and very little to be procured without force, or paying hard money for it. The common people in general, though they will probably take the ſtronger ſide, do, I have no doubt from all the obſervations I have made, wiſh well to us and our cauſe, and would be very glad we ſhould ſucceed. Forty or fifty men of the 18th regiment commanded by Captain Foſter, joined by three hundred Indians, and two hundred and fifty Canadians, had (hearing, it is ſuppoſed, that this place was in a defenceleſs ſituation) come down within twelve miles of this, having made priſoner of a Major Sherburne and three hundred of our men on their way thither; but being informed that a reinforcement was arrived, they have retreated; General Arnold is in purſuit of them with nine hundred men, four hundred of whom he has ſent to endeavour to cut of their retreat, while he purſues them with the utmoſt expedition, with the remainder. Proviſions, as I mentioned before, are ſo very ſcarce that we are abſolutely obliged to ſeize flour and wheat, pledging the faith of the United Colonies for the payment of the market price. General Thomas is very ill with the ſmallpox at Chamblee, taken in the natural way."

N. B. There are five inſtead of three hundred of our people made priſoners. There is a report that General Arnold has beat the enemy, but no account is yet arrived from himſelf.

This day the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly gave the following INSTRUCTIONS *to their Delegates in Congreſs.*

Gentlemen,

WEN, by our inſtructions of laſt November, we ſtrictly enjoined you, in behalf of this colony, to diſſent from and utterly reject any propoſition, ſhould ſuch be made, that might cauſe or lead to a ſeparation from Great Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our reſtrictions did not ariſe from any diffidence of your ability, prudence, or integrity, but from an earneſt deſire to ſerve the good people of Pennſylvania with fidelity, in times ſo full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The ſituation of public affairs is ſince ſo greatly altered, that we now think ourſelves juſtifiable in removing the reſtrictions laid upon you by thoſe inſtructions.

The contempt with which the laſt petition of the Hon. Congreſs has been treated; the late act of Parliament declaring the juſt reſiſtance of the coloniſts againſt violences actually offered, to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the crown, and even compelling ſome of them to bear arms againſt their countrymen; the treaties of the King of Great Britain with other Princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kingdom, in their hoſtile enterpriſes againſt America, and his anſwer to the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, manifeſt ſuch a determined and implacable reſolution to effect the utter deſtruction of theſe colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation, on reaſonable terms, are extinguiſhed. Nevertheleſs, it is our ardent deſire that a civil war, with all its attending miſeries, could be ended by ſecure and honourable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other Delegates in Congreſs, in forming ſuch farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding ſuch treaties with foreign kingdoms and ſtates, and in adopting ſuch other meaſures as ſhall be judged neceſſary for promoting the liberty, ſafety, and intereſts of America; reſerving to the people of this colony the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police of the ſame.

The happineſs of theſe colonies has, during the whole courſe of this fatal controverſy, been our firſt wiſh. Their reconciliation with Gre-

Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accompliſhment of both. But if we muſt renounce the one or the other, we humbly truſt in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, that we ſhall not ſtand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that over-ruling law of ſelf-preſervation, which his Divine wiſdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

June 11. Yeſterday the grand queſtion of INDEPENDENCY was propoſed to the 1ſt, 2d, 4th, and 5th battalions of aſſociators of the city and ſuburbs, conſiſting of about 2000 officers and men: Againſt it, in the 1ſt battalion, 4 officers and 23 privates; 2d, 2 privates; 4th and 5th, unanimous for independence.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *June* 10.

"Yeſterday a letter was received here from Providence, informing, that a French veſſel was arrived there from Cape Francois, which brought an account of the foreign troops being ſtopped, but that it was in conſequence of a proteſt (by the King of France) againſt their being employed. Yeſterday a ſloop arrived here from Cape Nicola Mole, with the ſame account. I am told the Captain adds, that he ſaw the proteſt in a French gazette."

Extract of a letter from ST. EUSTATIA, *dated May* 22.

"By a veſſel arrived at Antigua laſt night, we hear, for a certainty, that Lord Howe was to embark with the laſt of the forces that were going this year, about 25,000; no Heſſians. He has hoiſted his flag on board the Eagle man of war, and TWELVE COMMISSIONERS ſail with him. This gives me ſome hopes of a reconciliation taking place, that we may live in quietneſs again. Flour is ſcarce among the Engliſh iſlands. They have laid an embargo at Antigua, which example, I ſuppoſe, the other iſlands will follow. Common flour ſells for twelve dollars, ſuperfine for fourteen, and corn for thirteen. The men of war, theſe two months, have only taken one prize, which is Capt. Davis of Wilmington, upon Delaware."

The following advertiſement is taken from the St. Kitt's paper of May 1ſt.——"By order of the Hon. Admiral Young, a convoy will "ſail from St. Chriſtopher's with the homeward bound ſhips the firſt "week in June, the firſt ditto in July, the firſt ditto in Auguſt, and im- "mediately after full moon in October. All maſters of veſſels deſirous "of taking the benefit of ſaid convoys are hereby informed to rendez- "vous at that iſland to hold themſelves in readineſs."

In CONGRESS, NORTH CAROLINA, *April* 12, 1776.

Reſolved, THAT the Delegates for this colony in the Continental Congreſs be empowered to concur with the Delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reſerving to this colony the ſole and excluſive right of forming a conſtitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing Delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general repreſentation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other colonies for ſuch purpoſes as ſhall be hereafter pointed out.

The Congreſs taking the ſame into conſideration, unanimouſly concurred therewith. By order.

JAMES GREEN, jun. Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 22.

BY expreſs from South Carolina, we learn, that on the 29th ult. two ſhips arrived ſafe at Charleſtown with arms and powder, one having on board 10,000 weight; they bring advice that the French are making great preparations for war, and have taken off the prohibition on the above-mentioned articles. On the 5th inſtant Col. Muhlenburg's regiment, with a body of North Carolina forces, were within two days march of Charleſtown, ten leagues diſtant from which place lay General Clinton with 50 ſail of ſhipping, but had not attempted to land any men. A South-Carolina armed veſſel, named the Comet, had taken a Jamaica ſhip loaded with ſugar, &c. which ran aground before they could make a ſafe harbour, and was burnt by the men of war.

Extract of a letter from WILMINGTON, *May* 30.

"This day Capt. Alfred Moore came from Fort Johnſton, and ſays all the Engliſh forces are gone on board, and upwards of 30 ſail gone over the bar. They left behind them ſome blankets, with an intention, it is thought, of ſpreading ſome infectious diſorder among us."

On board of the Jamaica prize ſhips, taken by the continental cruiſers, were ſeveral very fine ſea turtle, intended as a preſent to Lord North; one of which, with his Lordſhip's name nicely cut in the ſhell, was preſented by the Captain to the worthy Preſident of the American Congreſs.

The laſt deſerters from Lord Dunmore ſay they ſtill continue very ſickly on board the fleet, as well as on ſhore, and are in expectation of a reinforcement ſoon from England, both of men and ſhips.

The legiſlatures of the iſlands of Montſerrat, Nevis, and Antigua, have offered bounties on the importation of proviſions to thoſe iſlands.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Barron took, and brought up to Jameſtown, a tranſport ſhip with 220 Highlanders on board, being part of Fraſer's battalion, moſtly recruits, and part of the 42d. regiment, or Royal Highland Watch. They were landed yeſterday morning, and arrived here under a guard the ſame day. The tranſport had 16 wooden guns mounted; ſhe was made prize of ſome little time before by the Congreſs privateer (as was alſo another tranſport that was in company with her) who took their officers from them, their arms and ammunition, and put on board ten hands to carry her into port; but being ſeparated from the Congreſs in a gale of wind, the men overpowered thoſe who had charge of the veſſel, and were ſteering in ſearch of Lord Dunmore. Upon ſight of Captain Barron's veſſel they diſpatched a boat to him, with a ſerjeant, one private, and one of the men who were put on board by the Congreſs, to make inquiry; the latter (finding a convenient opportunity) informed Capt. Barron of their ſituation; upon which he boarded her, and took poſſeſſion. They have been out about 7 weeks from Greenock, and ſailed in company with a large fleet. The above men, it is ſaid, are all that were contained in both tranſports; the officers, arms, and ammunition were put on board the other.

Concluſion of the inſtructions of the Congreſs of GEORGIA *to their Delegates in Continental Congreſs.*

"At the ſame time we alſo recommend it to you always to keep in view the *general utility*, remembering that the great and righteous cauſe in which we are engaged *is not provincial, but continental.*

"We therefore, Gentlemen, ſhall rely upon your patriotiſm, abilities, firmneſs, and integrity, to propoſe, join, and concur in *all ſuch meaſures* as you ſhall think calculated for the common good, and to oppoſe ſuch as ſhall appear deſtructive. By order of Congreſs.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Preſident.

☞ *The omiſſion taken notice of by* MONTANUS, *in Mr. Purdie's paper of laſt Saturday, aroſe from two cauſes; from want of room the firſt week, and from inattention till the 11th of May. If* MONTANUS's *admonition proceeded from a friendly deſign towards the printers, they are obliged to him, and truſt that the public will excuſe them for an omiſſion which was by no means intended.*

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER, *June* 18, 1776.

THE inhabitants of the towns of Peterſburg and Blandford beg leave (through the channel of your paper) to preſent their compliments to Captains Rogers and Turner of the Halifax companies, and thank them for that good order and diſcipline they obſerved when with them. They alſo deſire their thanks may be given to Capt. Sherwin of the Amelia company, whoſe behaviour merits their higheſt approbation.

Perſevere, Gentlemen, in a line of duty ſo truly laudable, and you will do eſſential ſervice to your country, and be an honour to your profeſſion, whilſt the licentious and diſſolute ſoldier is a diſgrace to both.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 15, 1776.

THE preſent Situation of *York* has occaſioned me to remove my Family to this Town. I ſhall open a large and freſh Aſſortment of MEDICINES in a Shop formerly kept by Dr. *Mercer*, and ſhall attend to Practice. THOMAS POWELL.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Williamſburg*, about the 20th of *May*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about 11 Years old, about 4 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, trots naturally, and branded on the near Buttock O. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to Mrs. *Camp*'s, near *Williamſburg*, or to the Subſcriber, in the Train of Artillery, ſhall receive 20s (2‖) THOMAS CAMP.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about 4 Miles below *Hanover* Courthouſe, on the 4th of this Inſtant, a ruſty coloured black Horſe about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder S G 7, about 4 Years old, a natural Pacer, with a hanging Mane on both Sides of his Neck, and his two hind Feet white about the Footlocks, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and throws out his fore Feet when rode. I will give 50s. to any Perſon who will deliver him to me about 3 Miles above *New Kent* Courthouſe, and if ſtole, on Conviction of the Thief (if a white Man) 10l.

(2‖) JOHN GLENN.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a large YELLOWISH COW, with white Spots over her Eyes and under her Belly, marked with a Swallowfork and Underkeel in each Ear, the Points of her Horns ſawed off, and appears to be about ten Years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

NATHANIEL NICHOLAS.

ON *Tuesday* Night the 11th of *June* ſtrayed (or rather was ſtolen) out of my Paſture at *Four Mile* Creek, in *Henrico* County, a large light GRAY HORSE, 9 Years old, with a dark buſhy Tail and hanging Mane, his Legs large, and of a deeper Colour than his Body, Hoofs broad and flat, and want trimming, about (or perhaps rather over) 14½ Hands high. Upon the Whole, he is a heavy clumſy Horſe, paces ſlow, trots pretty well, but gallops very indifferently; his Breaſt is chafed by driving in a Chair. Having had him but one Day, I am at a Loſs for a more particular Deſcription, or to know whether he has any Brand or not. I had him from *Thomas Shore* of *Peterſburg*, who, I think, informed me he was bred either in *Hanover* or *Louiſa*. Whoever gives me ſuch intelligence that I may get him again ſhall have 20s. Reward.

THOMAS PLEASANTS, Junior.

I WANT about 100 Barrels of good new common FLOUR delivered on *Hungars*, or *Cherriſtones*, by the 10th of *July*, for which I will give in Exchange Salt, Rum, Molaſſes, Coffee, *Muſcovado* Sugar, in equal Quantities, or ready Caſh. WILLIAM RONALD.

BRUNSWICK, *June* 14, 1776.

THERE is now at my Houſe a Box marked CM ≠ No. 2, which was left there three or four Years ago, by a Waggoner, who brought it from *Blandford*. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it by applying to

(‖) DAVID MEREDITH, Senior.

TEN or twelve JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who underſtand their Buſineſs well, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Richmond* Town.

(4‖) NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

HANOVER, *June* 10, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon. THOMAS EVANS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Captain *William Watſon*'s, in *Amelia*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, a remarkable long Body, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze Face, and branded on the Shoulder with a Heart; he paces ſlow, and trots very hard, but gallops well. Any Perſon who will bring, or contrive the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Prince Edward*, near the Courthouſe, ſhall have 20s. Reward, and any reaſonable Charges, paid by

(‖) JOHN MARTIN.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a dark red pied COW, between 3 and 4 Years old, a white Streak round her Neck joining each Ear, leaving a Spot of a dark reddiſh Colour under her Throat, within the ſaid White; her Feet, Tail, and Belly, are white, with ſundry Spots interſperſed, marked in each Ear with a Swallowfork, the right appearing to be Somewhat longer than the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.

‖ GEORGE HUNT ALLEN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the off Buttock ℤ, or Something nearly like it, and on the near Shoulder and Buttock SS, is a thorough Pacer, and has a Half roached Mane: Poſted, and appraiſed to 81. (‖) JOHN COX.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BAY MARE and FOAL, the Mare about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a Blaze in her Face, about 9 or 10 Years old, but not branded. (‖) THOMAS COGBILL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a RED HEIFER, two Years old, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20s.

‖ DAVID LOGAN.

THE College of WILLIAM & MARY has been lately cleaned, and will be immediately plaſtered and whitewaſhed, to render it fit for the Reception of the Profeſſors, Students, Grammar Scholars, and Servants; and the ſeveral Schools will be opened at the Beginning of Trinity Term.

(4) EMMANUEL JONES, Clk.

To be SOLD *at public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Maj.* JOHN BICKERTON, *deceaſed, on* FRIDAY *the 5th of* JULY *next, on the Premiſes,*

THE Land and Plantation whereon he formerly lived, in the County of *Hanover*, containing about 600 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, all convenient Outhouſes, and good Orchards. The Land is very rich, and well timbered, ſituate about four Miles above *Hanover* Town. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to LEWIS WEBB, Surv. Exec'r.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* has Dower in this Land. (5‖)

A FRESH PARCEL OF

KEYSER's famous PILLS

Juſt come to Hand,

And ſelling by *Dixon & Hunter*, in Boxes at 10s. 20s. and 40s.

ALSO A FEW BOTTLES OF

Maredant's antiſcorbutic Drops.

ABOUT five Weeks ſince my Horſe was taken from me at *Suffolk*, by Order of Col. *Bullit*, and ſent Expreſs to *Cobham*, and from thence, I am informed, by Order of an Officer there, upon ſome Buſineſs to *Williamſburg*, where he was loſt. He is a black Horſe, has a white Spot on his Forehead, and a ſmall one on or near his Rump, which proceeded from a Wound; he is 14¼ Hands high, has a Switch Tail and roached Mane, is a natural Pacer, goes light and quick over the Ground, and ſo free and eaſy that he is certainly a moſt agreeable Horſe to a Practitioner of Phyſic, and as ſuch I would give a very genteel Reward to any Perſon who will bring him to me. I have forgot whether he is branded or not. SAMUEL COHOON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 24th Ult. a likely NEGRO GIRL about 16 Years of Age, named ESTHER, formerly the Property of Mr. *Miles King* of *Hampton*. She has loſt a Joint of one of her Fingers of her right Hand, had on a blue Plains Jacket, and a Negro Cotton Coat. I will give 20s. if ſhe is taken up within 20 Miles of this City, and if at a greater Diſtance 40s. and delivered to me in *Williamſburg*. JOHN SHIPHARD.

WHEREAS, ſome Time in 1774, or 1775, I gave Mr. *Stephen Willis* a conditional Note of Hand for fifteen Pounds, and as the greateſt Part of the Money is paid, and the Condition hath never been complied with, I think it expedient to caution the Public againſt taking an Aſſignment of the ſame.

D. TRUEHEART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suffolk*, in the Night of *Wedneſday* the 4th Inſtant *(June)* a *Dutch* Servant Man named JOHN CHARLES KITTLER, who is a Breeches-Maker by Trade, but may paſs for a Tailor; he is about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, and about 23 Years of Age, ſlender made, of a fair Complexion, and had long yellow Hair; ſpeaks good *French*, and ſeveral other Languages, but bad *Engliſh*. He profeſſes himſelf a great Showman, and pretends to all Sorts of Muſic, though is not proficient in any. He had on a *Virginia* Copperas ſtriped Coattee; Leather Breeches, and ribbed Stockings, and carried other Clothes with him.------Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me in *Suffolk* ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. if ſecured ſo that I may get him again, and immediate Information given me thereof.

‖ CASPER HERRITER.

To be ſold, or rented for one or more Years,

A PLANTATION in *Cumberland* County, containing 225 Acres of exceeding good LAND. There is on the Land a new Dwelling-Houſe, with eight Rooms, and a Fire Place in each, and other convenient Houſes; likewiſe a very fine young Orchard of 200 bearing Apple Trees. This Place is an exceeding good Situation for an Ordinary, and will ſuit either for that or a private Family. There was about 15 Buſhels of Wheat ſowed laſt Fall, and about 80,000 Hills of Corn, now growing on the Land, which any Perſon may have with the Land. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, adjoining the Premiſes.

(‖) WILLIAM HOBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in the lower End of *Goochland*, near Col. *Syme's*, *Rocky Mill*, containing 412 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, with three Rooms below, and two above, two Brick Chimnies, and three Fire Places below, plaſtered, *&c.* alſo a good Store-Houſe, Kitchen, Stable, *&c. &c.* There has been 8 or 10 Hands worked on the Plantation, to Advantage.——Alſo a Tract of Land in the lower End of *Cumberland*, containing about 460 Acres, near Mr. *Benjamin Harris's*, in the *Manekin* Town, whereon is a new Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms below, *&c.* Five or eight Hands may be worked thereon to Advantage. The Ground tended in Corn will be ſowed in Wheat the enſuing Fall, if required. Poſſeſſion may be had on or about *Chriſtmas* next. The above Lands will be ſold on long Credit, if required, but much cheaper for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near *Cumberland* Courthouſe.

(ll) EDMUND LOGWOOD.

FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND in *Buckingham* County, *viz.*—3270 Acres near the Fork of *Slate* and *James* Rivers, which is very good and level, with about 100 Acres of it cleared, about 200 bearing Apple Trees, and as good a Range as any in the Colony. Three Hundred and ſeven Acres within Half a Mile of the Courthouſe, 400 Acres within two Miles of the Courthouſe; 328 Acres on *Appamattox* River, and 200 Acres on *Payne's* Creek.——Likewiſe two Tracts in *Cumberland* County, containing 200 Acres each, having about 60 Acres cleared on each of them, pretty good Orchards, and the Land very good.——The Land will be laid off in Lots, as will ſuit the Purchaſers, and the Time of Payment will be made eaſy. I will take young Negroes in Part Payment. Whoever are inclined to purchaſe may apply to the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland* County.

(ll) JOSEPH CALLAND.

TAKEN up, near the Meadow Bridges in *Henrico*, a BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, about 11 Years old, has ſeveral Saddle Spots on her Back, a few white Hairs in her Forehead, and branded on the near Shoulder ↄH in a Piece. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOSHUA STORRS.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, near *Carr's* Bridge, on *Sunday* the 5th Inſtant *(May)* two Negro Fellows, namely, GABRIEL and BEN. They rode off a likely bright Bay Horſe about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock 69, has a ſhort Neck, and one of his hind Feet white. *Gabriel* is yelloviſh, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, bandy legged, has had a Sore on one of them, which leaves a Lump upon his Shin, near the Size of a ſmall Hen Egg, has been a waiting Boy, is ſenſible and talkative, and 19 Years old. *Ben* is about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, near 30 Years of Age, ſtoops in his Walk, has very thick Lips, a gloomy Look, ſtammers in his common Diſcourſe, and if ſpoke to unexpectedly, cannot return an immediate Anſwer. He has, till lately, gone by Water on *Pamunkey*, *York*, and *Mattapony* Rivers, on all which he is well acquainted, from the higheſt Warehouſes downwards. He has a Wife at Col. *John Snelſon's* in *Hanover*, where he may be lurking, but I rather ſuſpect they will endeavour to get on Board ſome of the Governor's fleet. I will give twelve Dollars Reward for ſecuring the Negroes in Gaol, ſo that I get them again, or ſix Dollars for each, and three Dollars for the Horſe, with all reaſonable Charges for bringing them Home. (6) ROBERT HART.

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry's* Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40s. for each of them. (tf) JOHN NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a BLACK HORSE about 11 Years old, 4 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, has a Blaze Face, a Snip on his Noſe, his near hind Foot white, has loſt his right Eye, and is branded on the off Shoulder M. Potted, and appraiſed to 7l.

(ll) CARY HARRISON.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows. tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

HALIFAX *Town*, *North Carolina*, *April* 19, 1776.

For SALE, on moderate Terms, and long Credit,

SUNDRY Tracts and Parcels of LAND lying in this Province, *viz.* One Tract in *Tryon* County, commonly called the *Great Cove*, containing 6000 Acres of as fine Land as any in the Province, is within 60 Miles of *Saliſbury*, a Town of conſiderable Trade. Alſo about 2000 Acres in ſaid County, on *Chintal* Run, equally as good as the former, both noted for the Goodneſs of Range. One Tract in *Orange* County, within 9 Miles of *Hillſborough*, containing 340 Acres, very good for Corn, wheat, or Tobacco. One Tract in *Bute* County, on *Shocco* Creek, within 40 Miles of *Halifax* Town, containing about 3000 Acres. As fine Tobacco may be made on this Land as any in the World, and it is excellent for Corn or Wheat, with enough cleared, and in good Order, to work twelve Hands. Alſo about 5000 Acres more in different Parts of ſaid County, very good for Tobacco or Grain. Likewiſe 4000 Acres in this County, within 15 Miles of *Halifax* Town, which is very good for Grain, and excellent Range for Stock of all Kinds. Alſo a Tract within 4 Miles of *Edenton*, ſituate on *Albemarle* Sound, commonly called *Moſley's* Point, containing 2200 Acres, good for Tobacco or Grain, and very convenient to Shipping, with good Improvements thereon, and cleared Land ſufficient to work 20 or 30 Hands. Alſo ſundry other Tracts in *Northampton*, *Bertie*, and *Martin* Counties, ſituate on navigable Rivers, and very good for Grain. Likewiſe Houſes and Lots, well improved, in *Halifax* Town, *Campbelton*, and *Newbern*.——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Tracts of Land, or Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber. The above Lands, *&c.* belong to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

(6) HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Store-houſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furniture, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome Doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale's* Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded. (12ll) RICHARD HANSON.

A GOOD PRICE GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

By the Printers of this Gazette.